DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 304 244 RC 016 934

TITLE Inter-American Foundation Annual Report 1987.
INSTITUTION Inter-American Foundation, Rosslyn, Va.
PUB DATE 88
NOTE 69p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agricultural Education; Annual Reports; *Community Development; *Developing Nations; *Economic Development; *International Programs; Living Standards; Poverty Areas; *Poverty Programs; Rural Areas; Rural Development; Rural Education; *Rural Extension; Technical Assistance; Technological Advancement
IDENTIFIERS Caribbean; *Inter American Foundation; Latin America

ABSTRACT

This annual report from the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), a federal development agency, includes letters from foundation officials describing the IAF-funded work in poverty areas of Latin America and the Caribbean. The report describes IAF's In-Country Support System (ICS), staffed by local professionals who assist grantees and report their progress. The ICS is described as an intermediary agency for many grassroots groups that have no affiliation to, or assistance from, local private development organizations. School programs in Venezuela and Bolivia are briefly described. There is a section of "1987 Program Highlights" offering general information on various types of grants: agricultural/rural development; education and training; community services; urban enterprises; and cultural expression. Another section discusses the role IAF plays in developing countries and some of the problems overcome by the agency and its grantees. This document contains a series of country reports describing amounts and purposes of 234 grants made to grantee agencies in 1987. Grantee agencies were in the following countries: Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, Antigua, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, El Salvador, Peru, and Ecuador. Articles focus on rural development projects in Paraguay and Chile, pesticide safety in Ecuador, Brazilian education projects, fishing assistance in Dominica, a Guatemalan program for widowed mothers, a Colombian sanitation program, and a Mexican survey on women's economic roles. This document contains maps, photos, graphs, statistical data, and grant application information. (TES)

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ANNUAL REPORT 1987

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Front cover: *Customers make purchases in consumer store in highland Guatemala (Mitchell Denburg).* Above: *Father and child near Cuzco, Peru (Fran Antmann).* Opposite: *Faces of Latin America and the Caribbean (clockwise from top—Miguel Sayago; Robin Bowman; Mitchell Denburg; Mitchell Denburg).*

The Inter-American Foundation was created by the U.S. Congress in 1969 as a public corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean. Congress acted out of a concern that traditional programs of development assistance were not reaching poor people. Instead of working through governments, the Foundation responds directly to the initiatives of the poor by supporting local, private organizations. The Foundation's funds come from Congressional appropriations and from the Social Progress Trust Fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Congress established the Foundation as an independent agency that strives to be apolitical and nonpartisan in its development efforts. It is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, six members of the Board are from private organizations, and three are from the U.S. Government.

The Foundation has made 2,512 grants for $250 million throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Many grants go to grassroots organizations such as agricultural cooperatives, community associations, and small urban enterprises. Other grants go to larger organizations that work with local groups and provide them with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services.

The Foundation has 67 staff members, all based at its offices in Rosslyn, Virginia. Its budget for Fiscal Year 1987 was approximately $27.5 million.

Inter-American Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT 1987

October 1, 1986, to September 30, 1987

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As of April 1, 1988.

Robin Bowman

Above: *Foundation representative Kevin Healy (second from right) discusses a project with members of Cooperativa Waraycarani during a field visit to the community of Muruamami, Bolivia.* Left: *Program analyst Emma Rodriguez (right) confers with foundation representative Carl Swartz at IAF headquarters in Rosslyn, Virginia.*

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As of September 30, 1987.

Fostering the Dream of Self-Reliance

During the past year, I visited people and programs supported by the Foundation in Barbados, Grenada, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile, and Brazil. There I met and spoke with many people on the margin who were dreaming of crossing over into the mainstream of life in their country. I also had the chance to meet and speak with former grantees who had already "crossed over" to a better life or were in the process of doing so, as well as with the many for whom the crossover was still a dream, but a dream fiercely pursued with hope and determination.

It is very satisfying to hear success stories about people who were once supported by the Foundation but who no longer need our help or anyone else's. I dream of the day of ultimate success, when agencies like the Foundation will be able to go out of business. But until that dream is achieved, we must concentrate on meeting today's problems and challenges. In my working travels, I attempt to widen contacts, especially among the business community, so that its expertise and resources can be harnessed to help those on the margins first to dream, then to think that it is possible for them to realize their dreams, and finally to make the crossover.

The Foundation itself has reached a stage of maturity, balance, and reputation that has put it in the mainstream of development assistance. Below, I would like to highlight some accomplishments and improvements that point to the continued strengthening of the Foundation as an institution:

- In 1987, nearly $2.3 million of over $19.5 million awarded in Foundation grants—or 12 percent of the entire portfolio—went to small enterprises, ranging from market women tending vegetable stalls to family businesses producing rustic furniture and handicrafts. In many of these projects, local business leaders provide technical assistance to microentrepreneurs, thus forging links between themselves and their smaller-scale compatriots.
- After a period of trial and testing, in-country technical services now operate in 20 countries, providing grantees with technical assistance at the precise moment they need it. With our own staff and with these in-country specialists, we are now able to do a much better job of helping grantees manage the economic and technical aspects of their projects. We have a one-time window of opportunity to support any poor group, and if we don't do everything within our means to help them succeed, their frustration can leave them worse off than if they had received no help at all.
- Through our in-country funds, set up in cooperation with local private service institutions, we are able to give small amounts of critical early support to informal groups on their way to legal incorporation.
- In Costa Rica, following recommendations of our Board of Directors and Advisory Council, we are experimenting with a loan program set up locally by a private bank into which grassroots organizations make payments from proceeds generated by economic activities financed with Foundation

I dream of the day of ultimate success, when agencies like the Foundation will be able to go out of business.

Deborah Szekely

Chairman of the Board Victor Blanco chats with women microentrepreneurs in highland Guatemala.

grants. This experiment aims to introduce groups of small-scale farmers and microentrepreneurs to the regular credit institutions of their country.

- Since the economic crisis hit Latin America with full force in 1982, when I became Chairman, the business community in many countries has become much more active in assisting the development of microenterprises. It has created many intermediary service organizations, which provide training, credit, and technical assistance to those fledgling enterprises most in need. The most dynamic organizations are those in which established business leaders not only sit on the board of directors, but also make cash contributions and go out personally to give technical assistance to small-scale entrepreneurs. I salute these men and women of vision, for they are fostering democracy.
- We thank the Administration and Congress for manifesting their continued strong recognition of the Foundation's work by beginning to substitute legislatively appropriated dollars for diminishing amounts of local currencies available to the Foundation from the Social Progress Trust Fund.

I think there are three basic elements in the business of development. First, there is social motivation, which strengthens organizations of the poor and helps them to build a social infrastructure. Second are grantmaking and support systems, which improve the quality of projects and the prospects for success. And third is learning what best helps the poor and sharing that knowledge with others in the development field. My main concern as Chairman has been to keep these three elements balanced, and I think we are succeeding.

It would be easy for the Board or the staff to expound on the Foundation's achievements or plans for improvements, but we are not in the business of self-promoting. Realizing that we need an independent, objective analysis of the Foundation's performance, the Board has commissioned the same team—Dr. Sidney Weintraub, Ambassador William Stedman, and Mr. Peter Szanton—that evaluated the Foundation in 1982 to do a new evaluation. We are looking forward to their report by October 1988, and I plan to discuss their findings in my letter next year.

—Victor Blanco

Development: A Two-Way Street

This is my fourth message to the readers of the Inter-American Foundation's annual report. Each year there is more information that I would like to share: news about what we do, and what has been learned during the past 17 years through the exhilarating task of supporting self-help initiatives among the poor throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since I cannot possibly say all I would like in a two-page letter, the report that follows should be considered an introduction to the many activities underway.

Our satisfaction is evident. The Congress of the United States, to whom we owe our existence, and Representative Dante Fascell, in particular, have given us a wondrous opportunity to help thousands of people who have assumed responsibility for their own lives and taken the first steps towards a better future.

It is our challenging and rewarding responsibility to channel U.S. taxpayers' dollars effectively and intelligently, in direct response to people who are enthusiastically working to find a way out of their poverty. Today, the IAF is an exemplary Federal development agency, the only one working in every country of Latin America and the Caribbean except Cuba. Nearly half of our 67 employees have been staff members for 10 years, and their judgment has been seasoned over time. We also receive assistance from a most cooperative Board of Directors under the chairmanship of Victor Blanco.

In the following pages you will read about In-Country Support (ICS) systems now operating in 20 countries, In-Country Funds (ICF) currently available in 10 countries, "networking," and "cluster funding"—all terms relatively new to our method of operation, and all derived from ideas gathered during my 26 visits to the field.

These new procedures have put the IAF in a position to learn even more from the process of grassroots development as we review common goals and reflect on the relationship between donor and beneficiary. We can now study long-term impact, and replicability of a project is decided upon by the people involved as they visit one another—an integral part of networking.

Despite continued and desperate poverty throughout the region, there are bright lights on the horizon. Government officials, businessmen and women, professionals, and educators are increasingly aware that their nations cannot achieve peace, cannot truly progress while half their countrymen lack food, water, housing, education, health services, and employment. They watched as the sporadic social and governmental programs of the 1970s faltered, and now that resources have dwindled, they are trying even harder to learn from the creative self-help efforts of the poor.

Literally thousands of private organizations—staffed by volunteers and paid employees alike—are dedicated to promoting the development process. We give them our whole-hearted support. And what we learn through working with them is as valid for our nation as it is for theirs.

Briefly, I would like to mention two examples that show how learning can be a two-way street. There is no need to constantly reinvent the wheel. Through networking, people in the United States also can visit and learn from successful projects all over the hemisphere.

In Caracas, Venezuela, for example, I recently visited a project that is training mothers as teachers to staff neighborhood centers which combine day care and preschool studies. On a bit of unoccupied roadside land, parents have built a shed with floors of pounded rubble and a roof of old galvanized tin. Inside a brightly painted room,

Julia Weise-Vargas

Innovative day care and preschool programs benefit many children in Latin America, such as these youngsters in Bolivia. People in the United States could learn much from similar successful projects throughout the hemisphere.

several young mothers use improvised Montessori-style aids to teach some two dozen children basic learning skills. A few plants in an old tire, a baby goat, and some rabbits add cheer to the environment. This stands in brilliant contrast to the drab public day care and preschool centers found elsewhere with overworked, underchallenged teachers, or to the private homes in which a solitary mother, isolated from her peers, barely copes with half a dozen toddlers.

In the Caracas project, new teacher-mothers are trained by other mothers and a supervisor in charge of this and one other facility. These special teachers work either full- or part-time, and receive a small stipend paid in part by the other parents. As the children learn, teachers are also learning. After four years of work in a neighborhood center, the mothers' experience will qualify them for scholarships to the local teachers' college; in another two years, they can graduate with credentials to teach elementary school.

Another interesting idea comes from the urban neighborhoods of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Community study centers there offer help to students who live in crowded two-room shanties and need a quiet place to do their homework. Their parents rent or borrow an empty shop, which is furnished with a few homemade tables, benches, and books provided through a grant to the Casa de la Cultura from the IAF. The younger children sit at low benches, cutting out pictures and pasting them in scrapbooks made of newspaper. Older boys and girls study quietly nearby. A university student is there afternoons, early evenings, and on Saturdays to give students the help that their mostly illiterate parents cannot provide. The tutor assists with homework, coordinates with parents who maintain the facility, and helps parents organize social functions and fundraising events to improve the facility.

You will find other such examples in the following pages. Good ideas, however, need not be confined to Latin America and the Caribbean. There is a message in my message: An organization like the Inter-American Foundation is needed in the United States as well. Four years ago, Congress established the African Development Foundation, modeled on the IAF. Now it is time to encourage the imaginative initiatives of our own citizens who need this form of nonpartisan support. It seems most appropriate to quote here from the Act of Congress that established the Inter-American Foundation in 1969:

The future of freedom, security, and economic development in the Western Hemisphere rests on the realization that man is the foundation of all human progress. It is the purpose of the Inter-American Foundation to provide support for developmental activities designed to achieve conditions in the Western Hemisphere under which the dignity and the worth of each human person will be respected and under which all men will be afforded the opportunity to develop their potential, to seek through gainful and productive work the fulfillment of their aspirations for a better life, and to live in justice and peace.

It is my hope that these words might inspire a move toward helping the impoverished people of this nation as they have for thousands throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

—Deborah Szekely

Tailoring Technical Assistance and Monitoring to Community Needs

The In-Country Support (ICS) system, now operating in 20 countries, is one of the most significant methodological changes in the IAF's 17-year history.

Just three years ago, "ICS" was virtually never heard among the numerous three-letter acronyms that characterize everyday conversations at the Inter-American Foundation. The new expression was not only difficult to say; it also represented a concept difficult for many staff members to accept.

Meaning "In-Country Support," ICS systems are staffed by experienced local professionals contracted by the IAF to assist grantees and to provide the Foundation with up-to-date information about development processes and the progress of funded projects. The consultants make regular field visits to monitor project activities and to determine whether local leaders are responsibly utilizing grant money, and to provide timely assistance in management techniques, financial administration, marketing, and evaluation methodologies. Small funds are also available to facilitate more specialized technical assistance in agronomy, nonformal education, small business development, artisanal fishing, and other areas.

During Fiscal Year 1987, 24 teams of full- and part-time consultants were operating in 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Five years ago, there were just seven. This expanded access to professional assistance has already helped make the difference between project success and failure. In one country, for example, grantees alerted the ICS project monitor to a sudden and drastic decrease in their honey production. The ICS consultants in the capital city quickly identified an expert who was soon able to visit the project site and recommend changes. As a result, bee production levels were restored and a community-based initiative was kept alive.

As with many organizational changes, the birth and growth of ICS systems during recent years were accomplished with neither a bang nor a whimper, but with considerable huffing and puffing. Essentially, necessity was the mother of the ICS invention, as IAF field staff struggled to balance time spent identifying possible proposals, establishing new contacts, monitoring funded projects, closing out terminated grants, conducting evaluations, and writing articles to share what they had learned. Quite simply, too many tasks had to be accomplished within too little time.

Fortunately, a possible solution was close at hand. Most foundation representatives have accumulated more than a decade of grassroots development experience, often in one country. During their tenures, they have come to know many qualified local professionals who have the skill and sensitivity to provide on-the-spot support to grantees. The ICS systems are, in one sense, an attempt to tap that pool of talent.

The recognition that local consultants could complement the work of IAF staff has been confirmed by others. As William Thiesenhusen, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, noted in his recent evaluation of several ICS teams, local professionals ". . . can monitor projects with more frequency, perhaps in greater depth, and regard more carefully the cultural contours of a project than could the foundation representative during his visit."

Sandra Warnick

Beekeepers in Lambayeque, Peru, check honey panels. Technical assistance from an expert recommended by ICS consultants in Lima helped the beekeepers return production levels to normal after a sudden disease threatened their project.

Nonetheless, the ICS as a concept and, more recently, as an operating reality continues to receive careful scrutiny from both insiders and outsiders. Lest we forget, the IAF itself was conceived as a response to the shortcomings of previous foreign assistance efforts that were described as "impressive in economic and industrial growth, but much less effective in responding to the requirements of social and civic change."

The IAF staff has, from the outset, taken to heart the initial legislation of the Congress calling for a new approach to development assistance that would quickly and responsibly support programs to benefit the poor. Of the various guidelines that the IAF's Board of Directors crafted at the outset to embody that legislation, perhaps none has been so carefully adhered to as the first one:

The Foundation will respond to the needs as perceived by the people of Latin America and the Caribbean as evidenced by their own actions and will join with them to increase their capability to achieve their goals.

"Responsive," "nontraditional," "experimental," "innovative," "risk taker," "trusted partner" were—and continue to be—the hallmark adjectives that describe the overarching spirit and operational style of the Foundation. With this mission and role in mind, it is easy to see why IAF staff are concerned about any drastic departure that might impede their nonintrusive, responsive work with grantees. That concern has raised serious questions about the possible side-effects of the ICS program. Will local consultants in the field limit the opportunity for grantees to learn by doing, especially if learning sometimes comes from failing?

What strides can really be made toward walking on one's own, if local professionals are always there to hold the grantees' hands and thus assure no stumbling along the way? Won't the ICS system put the IAF in the same league with more traditional and paternalistic funders who have in-country offices with oversight responsibilities? What will happen to the close relationship that has existed between IAF staff and grantees?

And what if the ICS personnel don't meet the standards required for optimal professional work and sensitivity when relating to the poor? As one foundation representative put it: "By associating with local consultants in a more formal and centralized manner, the IAF inherits their image, philosophy, strengths, and weaknesses. The representative invariably reflects, deflects, becomes illuminated,or has a shadow cast by virtue of his or her affiliation with the in-country consultants."

Although these concerns are real, more than 15 years of experience in grassroots development have shown that while community groups often do "know how," they frequently may not know when, where, what, or why. As the landmark report of the "Evaluation Group" commissioned by the Foundation's Board of Directors in 1982 to study the IAF's work noted, "In our examination of projects, we found some failing for lack of simple know-how—how to set up a production line, how to market a product, how to design a piece of handicraft."

Moreover, support for ICS technical assistance is not without precedent. Since the beginning, the IAF has recognized that local groups do need such support efforts. Grants were, consequently, often approved for local intermediate institutions so that training, credit, and technical assistance could be provided. In a real sense, the ICS serves as a type of intermediary support agency for many grassroots groups that have no affiliation to, or assistance from, local private development organizations.

Regardless of the continuing discussions about in-country support systems, they now represent one of the most significant methodological changes in the Foundation since its beginning. Although many ICS teams have been operating less than two years, initial reports indi-

Miguel Savage

Robin Bowman

With ICS offices operating in 20 countries, grantees in such remote areas as the plains of northern Mexico, above, and the Bolivian altiplano, left, are now assured of several visits per year by local monitors and IAF field staff.

cate that benefits justify the costs. Grantees, for example, now are assured at least two, three, and often four visits per year by both local monitors and IAF field staff. With this enhanced level of contact, both grantees and the IAF receive continuing feedback about steps taken to reach project goals. And, as the previously cited bee project shows, consistent monitoring allows problems to be identified so that damage control and correction can occur before beneficiary hopes are irreparably dashed.

The Foundation also has much to gain. Learning about development processes, always a major goal of the IAF, can now be strengthened and expanded, thanks to the additional information provided by core consultant groups in the various countries. The ability to share that learning with public and private sector groups is also enhanced because of the ICS program's ability to support networking, seminars, and conferences among development entities throughout the hemisphere.

Qualified local professionals can also now provide assistance to groups who want and need support but who have difficulty preparing project proposals that meet the requirements of national and international donor agencies. The IAF is also able to respond to many of the more isolated, disparate, and desperate grassroot groups who previously eluded the attention of IAF representatives harried for

With the enhanced level of contact made possible through the ICS program, both grantees and the IAF receive continuing feedback about steps taken to reach project goals.

time by travel schedules, funding pressures, and the need to monitor existing grants. Direct aid to the poor is already growing, and the proof is in the expanding number of grants to base groups.

Complemented by in-country consultants, the Foundation's program staff are now presented with new opportunities to more substantively analyze project proposals, learn about development processes, and write in-depth articles for professional journals. Clearly, the ICS program has changed the traditional tasks of the foundation representative, freeing time for project work that was once consumed attending to detail and logistics.

Importantly, considerations of ICS benefits have also included discussions about attendant costs. With careful stewardship of funds as the prevailing watchword, guidelines were issued from the outset stipulating an ICS budget of no more than 10 percent of a country's total program funds. For FY 1987, the average ICS expended just 6 percent of available funds. Rates during the two previous years were slightly higher, but still under the 10-percent ceiling.

With ICS offices now functioning in 20 countries, the Foundation began shifting focus during 1987 away from the procedural aspects of establishing local support entities toward assessing the quality of ICS activities. As part of that effort, the first conference of all ICS directors and IAF staff was held in October 1987. Nearly 75 persons met to discuss what works and what doesn't, and to recommend activities that assure ICS teams will provide support that is in consonance with the values and expressed needs of local populations, while remaining sensitive to the original mandate of the IAF and accountable to the Congress and to the people of the United States.

For the immediate future, the same careful scrutiny that has characterized the initial phases of ICS work will continue. In-depth evaluations of several ICS systems will be commissioned, and regional-level meetings with ICS personnel and grantees will be held to help assure quality performance. A newsletter has been initiated to share ideas and information among ICS offices, and a second annual convention is planned for October 1988. As the process continues to evolve, we fully expect the ICS program to be an ever more valuable tool for both grantees and the Foundation as we work together to help the poor build better lives for themselves and their children.

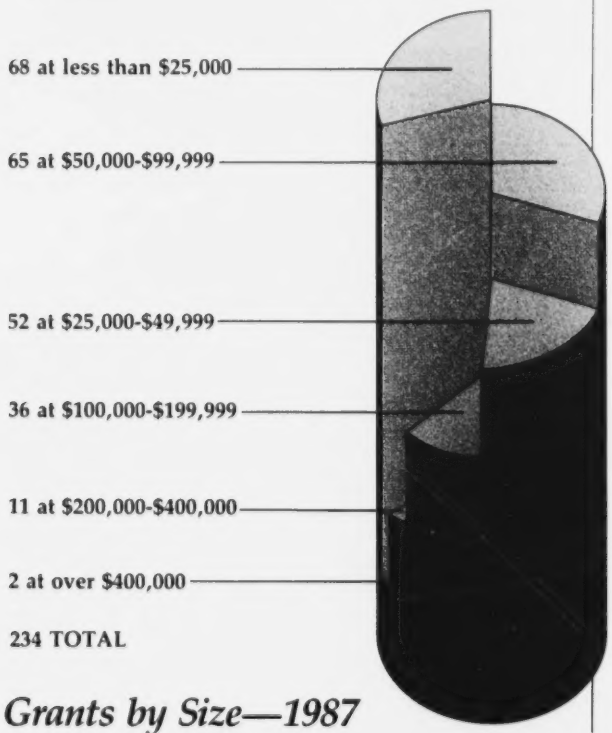
—Edmund Benner

1987 Program Highlights

Overview

In FY 1987, the Inter-American Foundation approved 234 grants, 112 grant supplements, and other program activities totaling $22,254,000 to support grassroots development initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Grantee matching contributions, either in-kind or cash, nearly doubled the Foundation's contributions, averaging $1.91 for every Foundation dollar. The average grant size in FY 1987 was $67,000, less than half that for the period FY 1972-85. The reduced grant size reflects the Foundation's efforts to leverage maximum counterpart donations from other local and international sources. Thus, the Foundation is able to maximize its impact by funding more organizations of the rural and urban poor.



Grants by Size—1987

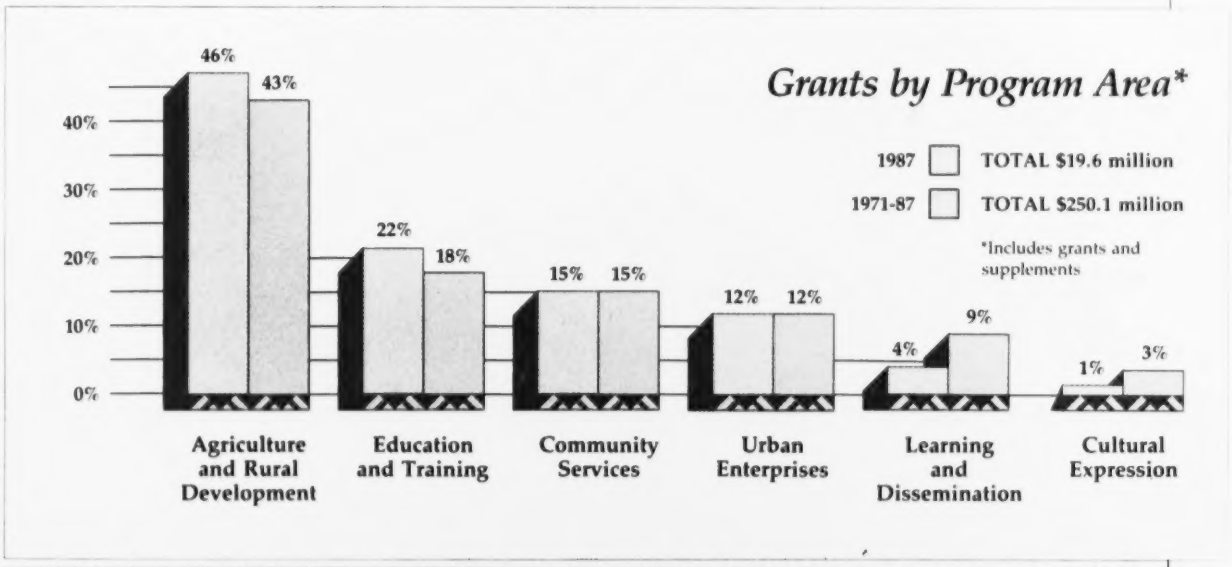
Grants by Sector

• **Agricultural and Rural Development**
Faced with diminishing local government support for agricultural production and related rural community development programs, the Foundation allocated its largest share of funding for agricultural and rural development projects. IAF support for these activities decreased slightly from 48 percent in FY 1986 to 46 percent in FY 1987. Rural sector grants have traditionally represented the major share of the program budget, averaging 42 percent of the grant portfolio during FY 1971-86. In FY 1987, grants totaling $9.1 million were approved for programs in crop diversification and marketing, appropriate technology diffusion, agricultural credit, technical assistance and training, animal husbandry, small-scale fisheries, rural water systems, and natural resource protection.

• **Community Services**
Funding of community service programs in FY 1987 totaled $2.9 million or 15 percent of program resources, the Foundation's average annual funding level for this sector. Grants supported preventive health education and curative services, urban sanitation, self-help housing, appropriate technology for low-income neighborhoods, legal services, and community centers and organizations.

• **Education and Training**
Support for nonformal education and training totaled $4.3 million, representing 22 percent of program funding in FY 1987. This compares to a 13-percent level in FY 1986, and an overall average of approximately 17 percent. Project activities included vocational training, adult literacy, leadership and organizational skills training, native language education, and networking exchanges.

• **Urban Enterprises**
Over two-thirds of the region's population now resides in urban centers or in shantytowns on



their outskirts. Opportunities for economic advancement are hampered by the limited education and skills of migrants drawn to the cities from rural areas, the majority of whom enter the informal work force. Grants to support small urban businesses, usually family-owned and -operated, totaled $2.3 million, or 12 percent of FY 1987 program resources, which is the Foundation's average annual allocation for this sector. Program funds were used to establish revolving credit funds, improve marketing practices, provide production equipment or goods, and develop management and technical skills.

- **Cultural Expression**

The Foundation approved grants totaling $245,000 during FY 1987 to support cultural expression. Although these grants represent less than 1 percent of the total program budget, they provide an opportunity for people to educate themselves about their heritage and to preserve their traditional cultural values.

Pilot Activities

In addition to the In-Country Support (ICS) program outlined in the preceding article, the Foundation continued to develop the following pilot activities during FY 1987:

- **Cooperative Agreements**

The Foundation has executed 10 cooperative agreements with private development organizations in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, and Peru to administer micro-grant and loan funds. These In-Country Funds (ICF) help emerging community groups that do not yet qualify for larger grants or credit to receive small but timely amounts of assistance. The organizations that administer the cooperative agreements provide up to $5,000 annually to each recipient for such needs as seed capital to purchase equipment and materials, training to improve management and organizational skills, technical and marketing assistance, and feasibility studies.

- **Cluster Funding**

Because of the Foundation's limited personnel and resources, projects are clustered or concentrated either on a geographic or programmatic basis. This facilitates project management and monitoring and fosters exchange and collaborative efforts among grantee organizations.

Learning from Funding: A Joint Venture

As international resources dwindle, the IAF and its Latin American and Caribbean grantees are working together to learn how project successes might be duplicated and failures avoided.

Michelangelo and the Inter-American Foundation have something fundamental in common. The great Italian master contrasted two approaches to sculpting—*giving* form to a mass of marble, and *freeing* a form hidden within it. In the field of development, outsiders who try to solve a problem often follow the first approach—they impose form. This social engineering approach to development assumes that form and function not only can, but often should be determined from the outside. In the second approach, which reflects Michelangelo's own liberating style, the outsiders—without surrendering their separate institutional identity or becoming prescriptive—allow the aspirations, values, priorities, needs, and, yes, the foibles of the people themselves to emerge.

With no idealized "concept of development" or blueprint for change, the Inter-American Foundation set out to discover what Latin Americans and Caribbeans saw as their development agenda—what mix of ingredients they wanted to give to the enterprise. The Congressional legislation that established the IAF set down a few givens: The IAF was to work with indigenous nongovernmental organizations (if it could find them); to respond to their choices of developmental activities; and to share the lessons learned with others in the development assistance community.

The Funding/Learning Framework

The Inter-American Foundation studies ways to channel development assistance to organizations of and for poor people, evaluates what difference that aid has made, and strives to pass on what is learned to interested publics. Although the IAF responds to grantee initiatives (*they* design and implement their own programs), the Foundation is hardly impassive. Funding wisely means encouraging innovative proposals and following them closely to see how successes might be duplicated and failures avoided.

If the IAF is a learning laboratory, its special niche and comparative advantage lie at the grassroots or local level of development. Each project, besides offering timely support to specific people, becomes an occasion for learning how to support other people like them more effectively, through grants, studies, consultations, and fellowship programs. This joint venture with Latin Americans and Caribbeans in development funding and learning does not always proceed in perfect synch, but a workable partnership has become an increasingly attainable ideal.

Why is this sort of learning important? The days of development largesse are numbered. The resources of the United States and other countries are strained; "development fatigue" is endemic; and the development establishment is under siege. Too many "solutions" have been promised in the last 20 years. As governments retrench, they preach the virtues of "privatization." But preaching is not enough; complex questions remain unanswered. What limits do nongovernmental actors face in trying to generate, husband, and distribute scarce resources? How can they co-produce the new goods and services required to nurture more fully human lives? Can efficiency *and* equity prevail despite debt and austerity? When and how do private and public

Miguel Salazar

Physician (right) and community health worker examine a pregnant woman in El Pochote, Mexico. Identified as an IAF learning priority, community health was selected for study by nearly one-fifth of all IAF Fellows in 1987.

development initiatives meld? How can local organizations become stronger? Finding concrete answers to these questions requires a pragmatism that bypasses facile claims for politics or for markets to emphasize people and problem solving.

People-centered development rhetoric, of course, is now commonplace. Nongovernmental or private voluntary organizations (NGOs and PVOs) are well-recognized, at least as bit players, on the development stage and are given at least a minor role in the plans of bilateral and multilateral donors and banks—as well as governments—throughout the region. But in Latin America and the Caribbean, no development agency can match the IAF's depth of experience and knowledge of the PVO universe. By analyzing its experience, the IAF can provide a map to the strengths and limitations of the NGO/PVO sector. Such information will be crucial, since the fate of grassroots development during the next few years hinges on whether or not a new relationship between the state and civil society can be fashioned, at the micro as well as the macro level.

A Joint Learning Venture

Let me highlight some of the ways the Inter-American Foundation learned during 1987. At times the process was symbiotic and the learning mutual; sometimes it was more "donor-centric," concentrating on how to improve grant-making; usually it was geared to the specific needs of beneficiary populations.

Regular consultations with grantees have been a hallmark of the Foundation. In October 1987, a number of Foundation grantees, In-Country Support (ICS) representatives, and research consultants met in Antigua, Guatemala, to discuss trends within the region. We asked the question *"quo vadis?"*—where are you going?—to examine how the IAF should concentrate support for maximum effectiveness over the next five years. The meeting was one of several special events that complemented routine planning in the field and within the Foundation.

A second learning tool—the monitoring of projects—is fundamental to good grant-making. By learning what environmental conditions influence the lives of specific grantees and how those

Miguel Sayago

After visits with representatives of the Women's Construction Collective of Jamaica, 30 Mexico City women followed their lead and organized Mujeres en la Construcción, which provides apprenticeships and job placement counseling in the male-dominated field of construction. Above, a young woman repairs a hot water heater.

people have mobilized to change their situation, the Foundation wants to discover what general possibilities are open to the poor and what response is most effective and least expensive (not just in monetary terms). By measuring the fit between what was expected of a project and what actually happened, middle-range propositions are gathered for theory-building to guide future funding.

Monitoring fuels the learning cycle at the project, country, and Foundation level. Each project submitted to the Foundation is analyzed by staff in light of IAF operational criteria, country requirements, and the lessons that have been learned from assistance to more than 2,500 prior projects. For example, because self-help housing projects and consumer cooperative stores in urban settings have often failed, the Foundation commits new funds to such proposals only if they test an innovative technology and only after careful study. During the approval process, the Foundation decides what type of monitoring or evaluation is appropriate for each project. To keep track of what is being learned within a country, biannual "preview-review" sessions analyze funding and learning trends within each national portfolio. Reports from ICS staff play an important role in these reviews. Finally, the key questions emerging from preview-reviews, consultations with current and former grantees, and comparative overviews shape the evolving agenda of the Foundation.

When funding commitments to a project are fulfilled, the IAF finalizes administrative matters and evaluates project performance to cull lessons for the Foundation and other development assistance agencies. In 1987, besides writing brief "histories" of 225 completed projects, the Foundation selected 36 projects in three countries for field research and evaluation. This intensive process not only generated case studies useful for teaching purposes, it developed the analytic skills of local consultants and researchers, strengthening the ability of the IAF In-Country Support systems to assist future grantees.

To better understand the common problems projects encounter and to put them in perspective, the IAF also supports comprehensive studies. A comparative study in 1987 of intermediary or grassroots support organizations in Chile, Costa Rica, and Peru classified them by type and isolated what made certain organizations effective in providing quality technical assistance while encouraging active participation among project beneficiaries. The survey of grassroots support organizations in Peru confirmed that 79 percent of the organizations supported by the IAF since 1971 still provide goods or services to the poor, though many of them

no longer receive Foundation support. Final results of the overall study will be published during 1988.

The learning efforts outlined here are not intended simply for export to the international assistance community. The Foundation is not an extractive industry. For example, evaluations of 16 Foundation-supported rural development projects in northeast Brazil have been published and widely discussed throughout that country. IAF support to a research organization in Buenos Aires led to the publication of a book and photo essay on community organizations in shantytowns on the outskirts of that city. Such evaluations provide the IAF with needed information, the affected communities with immediate feedback, and the country with a reservoir of case histories to fill a gap in its published literature on community projects. Learning is for teaching, and as the Foundation learns about effective programs, it tries to spread the word across national borders. In Santiago, Chile, a very successful training program for small-plot farmers will now train grantees from other South American countries in organic agriculture for urban dwellers.

The Foundation also understands the importance of allowing grassroots organizations to share experiences with each other to develop their own learning agendas. A consortium of five Uruguayan nongovernmental development organizations received an IAF grant allowing representatives of each organization to leave their normal activities to assess their work during the preceding decade. Each member organization provides training, technical assistance, marketing services, and credit to small farmers, women artisans, and urban industrial workers in cooperatively managed dairy production and wool export marketing. The consortium will study a total of 15 cooperatively managed organizations in Uruguay to evaluate their performance and determine why they have become economically and socially viable enterprises. Activists, like academics, finally get access to a "sabbatical."

During 1987, the Foundation reasserted the purpose of its Fellowship Programs by inviting researchers from the legal, medical, and business professions and from the social and physical sciences to choose field research topics closely related to problem solving in actual development projects. Approximately one-fifth of the fellows selected in 1987 chose research on public or community health issues—a rich addition to this IAF priority. By advocating applied research that attacks development problems head-on, the Fellowship program encourages the proliferation of such academic work in North and South America.

Reflections and Projections

In 1987, during project reviews, consultations, and meetings with grantees at the local and regional level, the IAF identified a number of new agenda items for the 1988-89 cycle of learning activities. One of these has already been cited in the discussion of fellowships—meeting community health needs during a time of increasing debt and austerity in Latin America. Another is agricultural marketing. Increasing agricultural production may be a first step for grantees to improve their livelihoods, but a bumper crop has to be sold for a fair price if the promise is to be realized. Each development success story introduces a new set of challenges, and problem solving at the local level must become a reflex. The phenomenon is not confined to small farmers. Within the "microenterprise"

Kathryn Shaw

Expert sheepshearers at work near Sarandí del Yi, Uruguay. Wool will be marketed through Central Lanera Uruguaya, one of 15 cooperatively-managed economic projects that will be studied by a consortium of five Uruguayan NGOs.

universe, especially in Brazil, the IAF and its grantees will examine how microbusinesses can play a role in community development.

This brief list by no means exhausts the range of contextual questions that need to be asked. Others include:

- How can private voluntary organizations and local governments interact more productively in countries trying to democratize?
- How are labor markets being restructured in the region, and how does that affect poor populations?
- What income opportunities are there for women who head households as a result of migration or due to violence?
- Are there different ways the Foundation can relate to movements and networks of private voluntary organizations beyond conventional project funding?

These and other questions inevitably arise as the IAF goes about its work. Some of these questions, like Michelangelo's incompleted blocks of marble, will be around for years. But answers will be found for others. Like its funding style, the IAF's learning task—its commitment to "research for development"—relies heavily on local ideas and initiative and encourages other agencies to take advantage of what we have learned.

A Ripple Effect

The Foundation enjoys a bird's-eye view of change at the local level enjoyed by no other development institution, public or private, U.S. or Latin American. Foundation projects test ideas. Some don't work and are shelved; others grow. During

Like its funding style, the IAF's learning task—its commitment to "research for development"—relies heavily on local ideas and initiatives.

1987, for example, the Foundation tracked some 26 IAF grantee organizations that "graduated" to grants or loans from the Inter-American Development Bank. We could also have looked at those that have tapped World Bank resources or that have moved from concessionary credit into the commercial banking system. In some settings, community organizations have multiplied to such an extent that large-scale funders have learned to deal with them "wholesale." Through replication and multiplication, microdevelopment efforts can approximate the macro.

Grassroots projects can also become public programs. An effective Mexican project for school dropouts was adopted by the Ministry of Education, for example.

Successful projects inspire others not only within but often across national boundaries. The Women's Construction Collective (WCC), celebrated in the first video produced by the IAF, for example, has now been replicated in Mexico. The WCC was attractive because it embodied an inherently good project idea—that income-producing opportunities, including positions in nontraditional occupations, must be expanded for women. Good ideas, like better mousetraps, spread easily enough when there is social need, adaptable thinking, and some minimal channels for diffusion.

Development and Dignity

The Foundation has a reputation for being a solid, "low-cost, low-red-tape" vehicle for delivering assistance directly to groups of the poor. It also has a responsibility to critically examine the projects it funds so that new ideas can be tested and refined.

The staff of the Foundation welcomes the increased attention focused on the agency and on the lessons it can share with the development community; and we are firmly committed to keeping the consultative process alive with our Latin American and Caribbean partners. These grantees provide the only full rationale for the Foundation that can be found.

The IAF has just completed a year of reflection on 15 years of experience, and author Patrick Breslin captured the essence of the Foundation by going to the grantees to let them trace its history in their own words. The book that emerged—*Development and Dignity*—was published as 1987 drew to a close. The title reflects Breslin's conviction that "no matter how abysmal the economic level, how desperate the need for assistance, there is no point at which the dignity of the recipient is not more important than the aid itself." New agendas will emerge. Development will continue to be an aspiration. And dignity will remain the constant.

—Charles Reilly

Grants by Office—1987

($ in thousands)

$3,564	Office for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay
$1,957	Office for Bolivia and Chile
$1,941	Office for Brazil
$2,940	Office for the Caribbean
$3,404	Office for Central America
$1,593	Office for Colombia and Venezuela
$1,752	Office for Mexico and El Salvador
$2,281	Office for Peru and Ecuador
$ 121	Latin America Regional
$19,553	TOTAL GRANTS

1987 Grant Portfolio: As Diverse as the Needs of the Organizations We Serve

The following section briefly describes each of 234 grants made by the IAF during FY 1987. In addition, eight projects—one from each regional office—have been profiled illustrating the variety of ways in which groups of poor people throughout the hemisphere are organizing to improve their lives.

Office for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay

Argentina
New Grants

Equipos Solidarios del Sur (ESUR), $34,525, for a skills training program for 40 women in the Santa María del Pueblo parish of Buenos Aires. (AR-207)

Instituto de Servicios Agropecuarios del Norte (ISAN), $45,250, to support training and technical services for a new affiliate of a small farmer association; and to create a beneficiary-controlled credit fund in the department of Pirane Sur in Formosa Province. (AR-209)

Obispado de Goya, $5,400, to expand the activities of a community center serving the 47 families of the riverfront community of Rincón de Gómez in Corrientes Province. (AR-210)

Cooperativa de Tabacaleros de Corrientes (COTAC), $74,900, to initiate a revolving loan fund to finance construction of 160 low-cost greenhouses to grow tomatoes for the Buenos Aires market. (AR-212)

Instituto de Servicios Agropecuarios del Norte (ISAN), $6,950, to pay the travel costs of 35 artisans to attend a conference designed to increase the exchange of ideas on organizational and marketing problems; and to publish the conference report. (AR-213)

Servicio en Promoción Humana (SERVIPROH), $126,765, to provide technical assistance, as well as skills training, preventive health, and community organization services in 10 squatter settlements in Córdoba. (AR-214)

Encuentro de Entidades no Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo (ENCUENTRO), $87,850, to establish a central office; to conduct workshops and seminars on development methodologies for nongovernmental organizations; and to publish a quarterly bulletin. (AR-215)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria de Gobernador Martínez, $45,540, to establish a revolving loan fund to finance the construction of greenhouses for an initial 40 farmers to grow vegetables for the commercial market in collaboration with the Instituto de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Humana (INDES). (AR-216)

Fundación Banco del Noroeste Cooperativo (FBNC), $101,913, to provide agricultural production and marketing services for 40 farmers and to establish an association of textile artisans and farmers; and to complete the restoration of a donated hacienda to be used for training and storage facilities. (AR-217)

CARITAS Argentina, $116,375, to support a program designed to finance some 119 microprojects, including family gardens, chicken or pig production, and housing reconstruction for flood victims in northeastern Argentina. (AR-218)

Helping to Tap Traditional Resources

Although the Paraguay River has often spilled over its banks, innundating large areas of farmland for months at a time, the most recent major flooding in 1985 swept away much more. This time, not only farmland, but hundreds of makeshift dwellings built by migrants from rural areas in low-lying shantytowns around the capital city of Asunción were washed away. Using donated land and materials provided at cost by the Salesian Order of the Roman Catholic Church, 241 of the hardest-hit families relocated to higher ground outside the city and gradually built their own houses, schools, and churches.

Two years ago, a small group of architects, engineers, and agronomists began volunteering much of their spare time to help the resettled communities survey their needs and resources. These concerned professionals had recently formed the Centro de Estudios y Formación para el Ecodesarrollo, known as ALTER VIDA, to put their skills to use on behalf of the poor. Together with residents of the communities, they were searching for ways to tap cultural traditions to increase local initiative and to organize environmentally sound economic activities.

Based on the results of their survey and with a $33,978 grant from the IAF, ALTER VIDA has launched three projects in the adjacent communities of Lombardia, Don Bosco, Santander, and María Auxiliadora. The first will help a group of 18 women organize a model organic garden in Don Bosco. A local well digger will be hired to finish a well that was started with money raised by the women through raffles and fiestas; a pump will be installed; and eight water reservoirs will be built to provide irrigation. An agronomist will then teach the group how to construct compost heaps to enrich the

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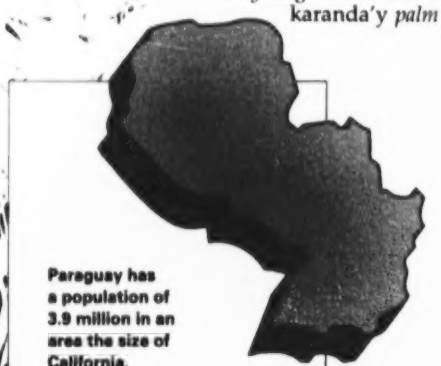
Leonardo Miño

A young mother weaves with karanda'y *palm fiber.*



Paraguay has a population of 3.9 million in an area the size of California.

cont. from p. 21

Helping to Tap Traditional Resources

soil, plant seedbeds, and intercrop a variety of vegetables to vary family diets. Surplus produce will be sold to neighbors, and several of the women, who make their living as street vendors, will also market produce in Asunción and Limpio, a nearby suburb.

The second project will train teenagers and women from all four communities in techniques for revitalizing the traditional Paraguayan art of weaving with *karanda'y*, an indigenous palm fiber. Two classes will be offered: one for beginners, the other for experienced weavers seeking to improve product design and marketability. Products will be sold at local craft fairs, and special attention will be paid to introducing new items such as coasters and placemats that can be marketed at outlets in Asunción. The resulting increase in household incomes should encourage the conservation of a potentially valuable renewable resource—the karanda'y palm—that is rapidly vanishing in the area.

The third project will organize theatrical workshops for children, teenagers, and adults. A professional actor with roots in traditional Guaraní folk theater will teach acting, set design, and puppetry. Sketches developed in the workshops will tap traditional folk themes and adapt them to the problems and issues confronting participants in their everyday lives. Material will also be drawn from the community garden and the weaving classes to dramatize development issues in all four communities. By examining such topics as how women can share child care so that family gardens can be tended or how artisans can organize to reduce their costs and market their products, the theater groups will provide the communities with a new tool for critically examining the possibilities for future development activities. (PY-118)

Fundacion Vivienda y Comunidad, $760,300, to assist four nongovernmental organizations in the implementation of a sites and services, low-income housing program in metropolitan Buenos Aires. (AR-219)

Instituto de Desarrollo Social y Promocion Humana (INDES), $13,335, to provide training in woodworking, toy design, marketing, and small business management for 13 rural women; and to install and equip a woodworking shop. (AR-221)

Centro de Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADEL), $84,750, to assist the community in planning a service program that includes a day care center, a nutrition and infant-feeding program, and skills training; and to build the community center that will house these activities. (AR-222)

Centro de Estudios de Poblacion (CENEP), $145,080, to establish an office in a low-income neighborhood as a service center for families living in tenements, residential hotels, and abandoned buildings in metropolitan Buenos Aires. (AR-224)

Centro de Arquitectos de Rosario (CAR), $67,210, to renovate a building that houses a child-feeding center; and to encourage the members of a neighboring squatter settlement to form an association to use the facility for social services and self-help activities. (AR-225)

"El Surco" Sociedad Cooperativa de Trabajo Agricola Limitada, $49,452, to construct greenhouses to grow tomatoes and other vegetables during the winter months; to install an irrigation system; and to obtain technical assistance. (AR-227)

Asociacion Comunidades Mapuches Neuquinas and **Obispado de Neuquen,** $290,150, to organize marketing services for the wool and hide products of isolated Mapuche Indian communities; and to provide production loans, agricultural advice, and training in bookkeeping and management. (AR-228)

Cooperativa Ladrillera Centenario Limitada, $19,500, to purchase equipment, materials, and a tractor to increase the quality and quantity of coop brick production; and to recruit new members. (AR-229)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria Forestal de Consumo "Colonia Sudamerica," $51,808, to launch a program of livestock care and breeding to diversify production and reduce members' economic dependence on cotton; and to administer a repayment plan. (AR-230)

Comisión Vecinal Barrio Toba, $43,618, to hire instructors to improve the quality and range of woven products produced by women in the urban Indian community of Clorinda, Formosa Province; and to establish new marketing outlets. (AR-231)

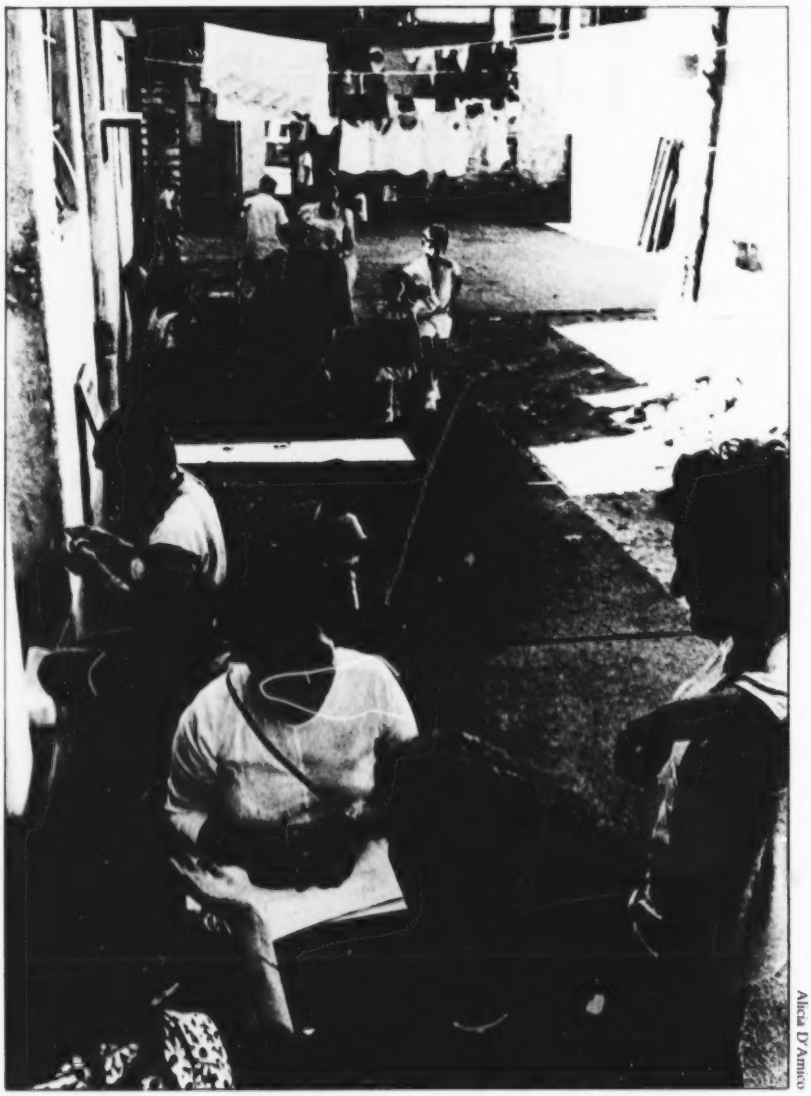
Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centros de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR), $16,815, for technical support to groups of individual builders or barrio advisors using CEUR's builders' manual as an educational tool. (AR-150)

Instituto de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Humana (INDES), $43,348, for salaries, transportation, automobile fuel and insurance, and training seminars. (AR-156)

Fundación Vivienda y Comunidad, $29,637, for unanticipated additional costs of low-income housing work in San José Obrero. (AR-180)

Grupo de Estudios Sociales para la Transformación (GEST), $53,866, to change institutional affiliation; and to increase extent and duration of activities. (AR-194)



Alicia D'Amico

An interviewer surveys residents of a Buenos Aires tenement. After the study determined the housing needs of families living in tenements, residential hotels, and abandoned buildings in downtown Buenos Aires, the Centro de Estudios de Población established an office to provide assistance with renovations and the organization of tenant-managed buildings.

Asociación de Mujeres de Negocios y Profesionales–Neuquén/Cipolletti (AMNyP), $17,464, to continue an employment creation program for low-income women in the provincial capital of Neuquén. (AR-195)

Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes (ACJ), $14,180, to complete construction delayed by weather, cover additional construction costs, and rent a generator. (AR-198)

Centro Vecinal Rural Banda de Arriba, $14,180, for well drilling and the purchase of a water pump to support community agricultural activities. (AR-202)

Asociación de Vivienda Económica (AVE), $35,259, for expanding working and meeting spaces and purchasing additional equipment; and to hire a part-time workshop assistant. (AR-205)

Patrick Breslin

Young Mapuche Indian girls, with baby sister in tow, talk to project advisor Rodolfo Descalzo about their community's flocks of sheep and goats in Argentina's remote Neuquén Province.

Paraguay
New Grants

Universidad Católica "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción," Proyecto Regional de Servicios en Salud, Sub-Programa de Unidades Voluntarias de Atención en Salud, $53,500, to conduct health care workshops, purchase a vehicle for field visits to health promoters, and improve hospital services for small farmers. (PY-110)

Organización para el Desarrollo Integral del Campesino (OPDIC), $132,820, for program expansion and to establish an industrial capitalization fund for a peasant-managed sugar cane mill; and to provide training in masonry, carpentry, and other technical skills. (PY-115)

BASE/Investigaciones Sociales, Educación y Comunicaciones, $27,228, to research the causes of the decline of small animal husbandry among Paraguay's small farmers; to determine strategies to renew production; and to install a small, farmer-managed mill for animal feed. (PY-116)

Centro de Estudios y Formación para el Ecodesarrollo (ALTER VIDA), $33,978, see box on page 21. (PY-118)

Coordinación Regional de Agricultores de Itapúa (CRAI), $62,448, to administer a cooperatively run agricultural-marketing and -purchasing program and a rotating credit fund; and to contract technical assistance in accounting and in the direct marketing of nontraditional crops. (PY-119)

Centro de Estudios Rurales de Itapúa (CERI), $47,816, for an agricultural extension and research program to improve productivity for small-scale farmers; to explore the profitability of using appropriate technology to grow nontraditional crops; and to experiment with small-scale pig-breeding. (PY-120)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas (CPC), $100,855, to extend project duration; to cover additional costs; and to establish an appropriate technology unit. (PY-067)

Centro de Estudios y Promoción Rural (CEPROR), $14,399, to analyze and publish information on new land practices; and to consolidate a 15-member small farmer organization. (PY-082)

Centro de Promoción Campesino de Cordilleras (CPCC), $64,124, to strengthen agricultural diversification and self-management among new peasant organizations. (PY-083)

Misión de Amistad, $12,020, to complete one cycle of health education activities. (PY-093)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP), $12,070, to continue an educational enrichment program for poor children in Asunción through the end of the school year. (PY-094)

BASE/Investigaciones Sociales, Educación y Comunicaciones, $20,924, to build on experimental work in appropriate technology and research in forest utilization. (PY-108)

Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, $55,850, to continue aiding the resettlement of flood victims; and for the development of employment alternatives for the settlers. (PY-109)

Uruguay

New Grants

Magdala, $5,000, to provide organizational seed capital for a low-income women's support group; and to help determine future activities in Montevideo's Ciudad Vieja neighborhood. (UR-121)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria Limitada de Agua para Riego (CALAGUA), $214,610, to determine the best local fruits and vegetables for members to grow for freezing; to purchase and install a tunnel freezer; and to direct training and technical assistance programs towards ensuring full participation of lowest-income members. (UR-123)

Policlínica San Miguel, $29,900, to treat and control high blood pressure in the urban low-income population through the establishment of a health association that will promote the creation of 32 patient groups. (UR-124)

Mesa Intercooperativa de Villa Constitución (MIC), $49,000, to support expanded production and marketing of honey, peanuts, and garments. (UR-125)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria Limitada de Aiguá (CALAI), $55,748, to purchase and install citizens band radios to improve communications; and to institute a program of technical assistance in low-cost agriculture and animal husbandry directed at 75 of the lower-income members of the cooperative. (UR-126)

Obra Don Bosco, $5,000, to equip and conduct a training workshop in appliance repair for 20 low-income youths in the interior city of Rivera. (UR-127)

Grupo Interinstitucional de Aprendizaje (GRAI), $48,700, to study 10 successful, cooperatively managed organizations; to determine replicability for other groups; and to encourage collaboration among private development institutions. (UR-128)

Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU), with **Foro Juvenil,** $4,955, to conduct a survey of youth employment opportunities in the semi-rural outskirts of Montevideo; and to establish vocational training workshops. (UR-129)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Cooperativas Agrarias Federadas, $36,924, to expand the outreach of its cooperative education and training efforts; and to extend the duration of the program. (UR-108)

Foro Juvenil, $30,500, to augment a rotating loan fund used to initiate microenterprise development among unemployed youth; and to increase the investment capital of one microenterprise with which it is working. (UR-113)

Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo, Uruguay (CIEDUR), $20,000, to support a conference on commercial financial intermediation aimed at small-scale businesses and microentrepreneurs in five Latin American countries. (UR-115)

Office for Bolivia and Chile

Bolivia

New Grants

Centro Boliviano de Investigación y Acción (CEBIAE), $50,000, to establish and administer a small development assistance fund to provide grants of up to $5,000 to emerging community organizations. (BO-240)

Centro Casa de Saber y Educación Popular "Yatigan Ayni UTA," $18,300, to conduct training programs in basic health care, education, nutrition, artisanry, agriculture, and community organization. (BO-241)

Centro Regional de Cooperativas Agropecuarias e Industriales, "El Ceibo," $136,000, to purchase land for a La Paz marketplace to sell produce from 35 cooperatives located in the Alto Beni. (BO-242)

Capacitación Integral de la Mujer Campesina (CIMCA), $107,250, to conduct short courses, community meetings, and specialized workshops for women; and to organize an association of women potato producers in the altiplano. (BO-243)

Secretariado Arquidiocesano de Pastoral Social de La Paz (SEAPAS), $21,300, to research traditional Andean food production, preservation, and storage techniques that are no longer used; and to distribute information promoting appropriate traditional methods among altiplano peasant associations. (BO-245)

Ayuda para el Campesino del Oriente Boliviano (APCOB), $121,680, to establish a cattle production and marketing system with the Guaraní Indians of the Chaco. (BO-246)

Centro de Investigación y Documentación del Beni (CIDDEBENI), $15,500, to research the cultural habits of the semi-nomadic Moxos people of the jungle region of eastern Bolivia; and to assist in creating appropriate development programs for them. (BO-247)

Colonia Pirai, $77,500, to establish a training institute to develop income-generating skills for orphans and peasant colonists. (BO-251)

Universidad Católica Boliviana, $24,000, to develop raised-field plots of highland crops to demonstrate the enhanced yields and frost protection derived from using this ancient farming method of the Tihuanaco civilization. (BO-252)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Mujeres Rurales, $11,500, for salary support and an extension in the duration of a women's support group. (BO-108)

Ayuda para el Campesino del Oriente Boliviano (APCOB), $86,000, in additional support for a social forestry project. (BO-149)

Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara (ILCA), $29,570, to adjust for inflation and to extend the duration of a bilingual educational materials project. (BO-210)

Centro de Recursos y Experiencias Creativas en Educación (CRECE), $59,010, to continue a training and dissemination program for day care centers and to shift project responsibility from Caritas Boliviana. (BO-211)

Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO), $12,500, to allow ACLO to rebuild its radio transmission center in the city of Tarija; and to continue its health, literacy, agriculture, and community organization programs. (BO-212)

Combatting Youth Unemployment in Chile

Young people in rural areas usually work on family farms and eventually assume responsibility for them, or migrate to the city. Many rural youth in Chile lack either alternative. High urban unemployment discourages migration. Traditional family plots are usually too small to be subdivided, and in recent years much of the farmland distributed under agrarian reform in the 1960s and 1970s has been sold to large landowners. Modernized agricultural enterprises producing fruit and timber for export are expanding their demand for labor. However, most of this employment is seasonal and provides little opportunity for Chile's rural youth, many of whom are secondary school graduates, to build meaningful lives as working members of their communities.

Fifty-five cooperatives—with a membership of some 6,000 small farmers—have survived the economic and

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Chile is twice the size of California with a population of 12.5 million.

Miguel Savage

Young men harvest green peppers in Quebrada de Talca, Chile, as part of a project to develop jobs for rural youth sponsored by the Confederación de Cooperativas Campesinas.

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Combatting Youth Unemployment in Chile

policy upheavals of recent years. In addition to helping members produce and market their crops more effectively, finding opportunities for rural youth has been a long-standing concern of the cooperatives, as well as of their elected leaders in seven regional federations and the national-level confederation, the Confederación de Cooperativas Campesinas (CAMPOCOOP). At the same time, some of the cooperatives possess land, machinery, timber, or other resources that lie unused for lack of working capital and skilled entrepreneurs. This project, to be carried out by CAMPOCOOP, reflects the determination of Chile's small-farmer organizations to put their own resources to work and develop jobs for youth.

Using this $133,324 grant, CAMPOCOOP will work with the seven regional federations and 17 of their 55 cooperatives to start small productive enterprises for unemployed young adults between the ages of 15 and 24. Start-up capital will be provided through a rotating loan fund administered by CAMPOCOOP, and an ad hoc committee from each participating coop will supervise loan repayments by its affiliated youth group. Interest charges will be set at 6 to 8 percent above the rate of inflation to keep the fund solvent.

To test and refine project methodologies, the program will be implemented in three phases. During the first stage, CAMPOCOOP technicians will work with six cooperatives and their youth groups to develop sound ideas for earning income from underutilized local resources. One coop has proposed turning a plot of community land into a vineyard; another plans to repair abandoned machinery to open a mill; while others are exploring the possibilities of food processing and handicrafts. Training and technical assistance will be provided to get the businesses on their feet after their first year of operation.

Lessons learned from the first series of projects will be used to help the 11 projects in the next two stages identify potentially profitable activities, recruit young workers and sustain their enthusiasm, and to help CAMPOCOOP channel its technical assistance for maximum efficiency. As projects take off, they will provide models for other groups in their communities. By training a new generation of coop leaders in the skills of running efficient businesses, the program will also enable Chile's small farmers to strengthen their own organizations and make them more self-reliant. (CH-428)

Sociedad Boliviana de Medicina Tradicional (SOBOMETRA), $10,000, to hold a Latin American Congress on traditional medicine in La Paz. (BO-223)

Sub-Central de Cooperativas Agropecuarias Villa Paraiso, $12,450, to build a rice mill and establish a transport and marketing program. (BO-231)

Radio San Gabriel, $23,036, to cover the costs of salary adjustments for inflation, a survey of its listening audience, additional publications, and rent for additional office space. (BO-235)

Chile
New Grants

Consejo de Educación de Adultos de América Latina (CEAAL), $60,000, to establish a rural legal education program and to train elected community members as paralegal professionals. (CH-396)

Folil-Che Aflaiai, Centro de Mapuches Residentes en Santiago, $12,680, for educational activities to preserve Mapuche culture while transmitting social and economic skills appropriate to an urban environment. (CH-398)

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), $38,297, to study 50 Chilean nongovernmental development organizations and to identify successful methods of operation. (CH-401)

Taller de Estudios Regionales (TER), $40,700, to construct several thousand meters of irrigation canals and to build a school for the benefit of the Aymara Indian population of the northern highlands. (CH-402)

Robin Bowman

Trainers from Capacitación Integral de la Mujer examine rabbit hutches during a course in small animal husbandry for rural Bolivian women.

Centro de Indagación y Expresión Cultural y Artística (CENECA), $71,970, to study Chilean craft producers in six regions of the country to determine marketing problems and other needs. (CH-403)

Estudios Agrarios Ancud (EAA), $67,960, to administer a seaweed production project, including production credit, technical assistance, and marine resource management, to benefit the inhabitants of the southern island of Chiloé. (CH-404)

Grupo de Estudios Agro-Regionales (GEA) and Academia de Humanismo Cristiano (AHC), $76,416, for a rural health program, including day care and child feeding, nutrition, and maternal-child care. (CH-406)

Oficina Coordinadora de Asistencia Campesina (OCAC), $70,000, for staff training of church-related development organizations. (CH-410)

Colectivo de Atención Primaria, $99,590, to conduct workshops and public seminars to explore alternative approaches to primary health care; and to enable some 400 neighborhood health groups to gain skills in the prevention and care of common illnesses. (CH-411)

Instituto Profesional de Educación Superior Blas Canas (IPES), $81,500, to implement small enterprises for traditional crafts on the island of Chiloé. (CH-413)

Consejo Nacional de Pescadores Artesanales de Chile (CONAPACH), $14,900, to enable artisanal fishermen to become more capable of carrying out programs to assist fishing communities. (CH-427)

Confederación Nacional de Cooperativas Campesinas (CAMPOCOOP), $133,324, see box on page 27. (CH-428)

Centro de Reflexión y Acción, "Quercum" and **The Inter-American Legal Services Association (ILSA),** $5,000, for a national conference of Chilean legal service agencies to discuss legal education methodologies. (CH-431)

Grupo de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (GIA), $123,565, for publications and seminars reaching at least 6,000 small farmers and rural laborers. (CH-432)

Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEM), $49,820, to assist 80 low-income women in Santiago to establish bakeries, knitting shops, and other small enterprises; and for specialized training for 100 Mapuche Indian women near Temuco. (CH-434)

Asociación Gremial el Esfuerzo Campesino de Curico, $16,420, to train approximately 200 young farmers in accounting practices and farm management. (CH-435)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Sindicatos de Trabajadores Independientes y Pescadores Artesanales de Tomé y Cocholgüe, $16,850, to improve the marketing of their catches and lower the costs of fishing supplies. (CH-306)

Economistas e Ingenieros Asociados (ECONIN), $90,609, two supplemental grants for support to help artisanal fishing organizations improve profit design, manage sea resources, and obtain land titling. (CH-339)

Office for Brazil

New Grants

Centro de Estudos Políticos e Sociais Teotônio Vilela, $33,440, for providing architectural, engineering, and legal assistance to low-income communities in Recife targeted for urban renewal. (BR-625)

Centro Josué de Castro, $66,230, to design a training program for illiterate fishermen; and to research the job and living conditions of domestic workers. (BR-640)

Centro de Cultura Luiz Freire, $179,760, see box on page 31. (BR-644)

Associação dos Pequenos Produtores Rurais de Ibirté, $25,000, to buy a truck to boost production and marketing of fruits and vegetables by small farmers in a rural area of Minas Gerais. (BR-645)

União Nordestina de Assistência a Pequenas Organizações (UNO), $267,446, to identify and map a development strategy to improve management and marketing skills among microproducers; to provide small loans for working and investment capital; and to provide training for UNO's staff. (BR-646)

Associação das Microempresas de Juazeiro (AME), $57,123, to expand its bulk-purchasing program to reach 420 small-scale merchants and vendors; and to organize specialized training courses in financial management and marketing. (BR-648)

Associação Comunitária de Compras–São Bernardo do Campo, $65,500, to expand its food marketing and distribution program; to establish a restaurant to serve local industries in São Paulo; and to train street children and slum residents in job-related skills. (BR-649)

Fundação Rural de Desenvolvimento Social, $47,000, to conduct a series of workshops on alternative production techniques for agriculture and animal husbandry, and on public health, hygiene, water conservation, financial management, and group formation. (BR-650)

Ação Comunitária do Brasil–São Paulo, $206,000, to provide nonformal educational and training services in basic health, job skills, and preschool learning; and to provide cultural, recreational, and library services for the young. (BR-652)

Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil (OAB), $65,200, to implement a pilot program of legal assistance and legal education; and to purchase two vans that will serve as mobile legal clinics for residents of slum communities in Rio de Janeiro. (BR-653)

Sociedade Beneficente de Promoção da Mulher e da Criança (SBPMC), $20,382, to provide ongoing training and counseling in child development and women's roles in Recife to mothers and day care attendants. (BR-654)

Centro de Tecnologias Alternativas Populares (CETAP), $239,004, to establish an alternative technologies training center for 180 small farmers in the Alto Uruguai region of Rio Grande do Sul; and to provide extension services to 700 other families. (BR-655)

Sociedade Primeiro de Maio, $34,749, to expand training projects in woodworking, fishing, printing, and ice-cream making for unemployed youth in the city of Salvador. (BR-658)

Building a Learning Network for Alternative Education in Recife

For 10 years, the Centro de Cultura Luiz Freire (CLF) sponsored cultural activities in Pernambuco State in northeastern Brazil. Then, in 1982, the plight of the state's poor led the Centro to shift its focus, and it began to assist community associations, cooperatives, unions, and other groups trying to gain title to their land or incorporate as legal entities. Based on that experience, the Centro concluded that independent nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are essential catalysts for strengthening Brazil's new democracy and energizing its civil society. While steadily diversifying its services to the poor, the CLF has been a key force in organizing a national movement of NGOs, as well as a legal services secretariat for northeastern Brazil.

With an IAF grant of $179,760, the Centro will set up a network linking 80 NGOs trying to tackle the educational crisis in Recife, the state capital. Of the city's two million people, 40 percent of the adults are

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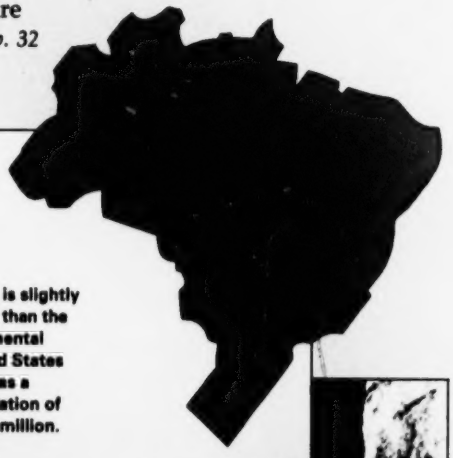

Brazil is slightly larger than the continental United States and has a population of 141.4 million.

Xirumba

Children gather outside their school, Escola Povo de Deus, in Recife, Brazil. The Centro de Cultura Luiz Freire is establishing a network of alternative schools such as this one, which evolved from a community-based adult literacy program.

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Building a Learning Network for Alternative Education in Recife

illiterate, and 125,000 children between the ages of 7 and 14 receive no formal schooling. In recent years, Rotary Clubs, churches, and other civic organizations have moved to fill gaps in the public system by sponsoring educational programs. In the *favelas*, or shantytowns, that have sprung up throughout the city, concerned parents have asked neighbors who could read and write to serve as teachers, and they have pooled their money to rent a house for a school or gathered scrap wood and tin to build makeshift classrooms for their children.

Although these "alternative" schools share common antecedents and similar problems, they are often unaware of each others' accomplishments and needs. Most use curriculum materials adapted from the pedagogy of the noted Brazilian educator, Paulo Freire. Since this methodology is geared toward the specific issues confronting each local community, many of the schools have evolved in different directions.

To lay a foundation for the network, the CLF will establish a center to document the universe of alternative schools in the city. Information will be used to design annual workshops that bring together representatives from these schools to share information and plan strategies for tackling mutual problems. Groups will also be encouraged to visit each other, and delegations will travel to learn about the experiences of other NGOs outside Pernambuco. A bimonthly bulletin will update participants in Recife about progress in the project and highlight promising new strategies.

To help individual groups overcome thorny managerial problems, diversify school curricula, or spur new organizational growth, the CLF will administer a projects fund to provide technical assistance and training. Proposals will be reviewed and approved by a council made up of representatives from the CLF and four other community educational organizations. This broad-based coalition will provide a valuable bridge between local schools and the range of public and private agencies interested in providing assistance.

The city of Recife has long been an acknowledged leader in Brazil in the field of alternative education. As that experience is refined and expanded through the development of this new network, the CLF will commission studies to determine what has been learned and then share the results with public agencies interested in applying those lessons regionally and nationally. (BR-644)

Associação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento da Mulher (ABDM), $76,500, for small loans to women's microenterprises in Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, and two other cities. (BR-659)

Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos "João Pedro Teixeira," (CDDH), $63,123, to inform mothers and pregnant women about the health needs of infants and young children; and to train midwives and community health workers in Boqueirão, Paraíba. (BR-662)

Movimento de Organização Comunitária (MOC), $151,257, to establish 18 community enterprises in low-income urban and rural areas surrounding Feira de Santana, Bahia. (BR-663)

Ação Social Técnica (AST), $86,000, to implement vocational and training programs for teenagers entering the metalworking trades. (BR-664)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Assistência Social Evangélica de Brasília (ASEB), $20,200, to buy a tractor and implements; and to extend the duration of the project. (BR-565)

Centro Josué de Castro, $40,934, to expand a handicrafts program to reach an additional 300 artisans; and to research the role of the informal sector in Brazil. (BR-593)

Fundação de Integração, Desenvolvimento e Educação do Noroeste do Estado (FIDENE), $24,957, to fund the Third International Seminar on Participatory Planning. (BR-594)

Fundação Esperança, $166,265, to extend its community health program. (BR-605)

Office for the Caribbean

Antigua
New Grants

Organization for Agricultural Development (OAD), $35,900, for six workshops to train OAD staff and the members of community garden groups in bookkeeping, accounting, organizational development, and project planning. (AN-015)

Dominica
New Grants

Fond St. Jean Fisheries Study Group, $13,765, to purchase a 23-foot boat, two outboard motors, and fishing gear; and to hire a full-time manager for the cooperative. (DO-100)

Dominica Hucksters Association (DHA), $72,450, for technical assistance and training in pricing, packing, and handling produce for export; and to pay for insurance for an experiment in wholesaling. (DO-102)

National Development Foundation of Dominica (NDFD), $14,420, see box on page 35. (DO-103)

Dominican Republic
New Grants

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples, "Unión Campesina para el Desarrollo," $17,128, to install a plant to process rice for marketing; and to pay the salary of the plant administrator. (DR-156)

Club de Madres Santísima Trinidad, $11,700, to establish a sewing shop that will double as a work and educational center. (DR-172)

Asociación de Cunicultores de "Perpetuo Socorro," $10,843, for technical assistance, credit, and breeding stock to boost the production of rabbit meat by 10 small producers. (DR-175)

Federación de Asociaciones Agrícolas de la Zona de Las Matas de Santa Cruz, $39,533, to help farmers establish and run a rice mill in the isolated region of Montecristi. (DR-176)

Club Gregorio Luperón, $5,200, to construct a pig sty to help three communities replace stock lost during an island-wide swine fever epidemic. (DR-177)

Asociaciones Unidas, $14,500, to establish a consumer store to stock food and household products year-round, to serve as a seasonal distribution point for agricultural supplies, and to serve as a warehouse. (DR-179)

Asociación Agrícola San Miguel, $12,000, to initiate and manage a revolving credit fund for the agricultural activities of small-scale farmers near Santiago. (DR-180)

Asociación de Agricultores "La Buena Unión," $6,290, to undertake community pig production to bolster household economies. (DR-181)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Comunitario (FUDECO), $126,506, to strengthen and expand credit and technical assistance for small-scale farmers in isolated areas; and to establish income-generating agricultural programs. (DR-182)

Comité de Letrinización de Juan Baron, $24,000, to purchase materials to begin construction of latrines, with the community contributing voluntary labor and other materials; additional funds will be sought from the Dominican government and private sources to eventually install 488 latrines. (DR-185)

Asociación Cultural Popular, Inc. (ACUPO), $35,325, to train 70 teachers of adult literacy; and to purchase newsprint to prepare literacy manuals. (DR-186)

Centro de Servicios Rurales Los Arroces, $12,216, to build a rice mill and to construct a small sewing center to benefit four agricultural associations. (DR-187)

Asociación de Agricultores "San Isidro," $10,800, to purchase draft animals and equipment to improve agricultural methods; and to establish a revolving loan fund. (DR-188)

Centro de Servicios Rurales Sierra Prieta, $10,666, to install a rice mill in its warehouse and to modify the building to collect the waste products from the milling process. (DR-189)

Centros APEC de Educación a Distancia (CENAPEC), $29,784, to provide correspondence courses for low-income people who want to complete their high school education; to expand and diversify the school's printing plant and purchase an industrial-size paper cutter; and to provide graphic design training at the facility. (DR-190)

Asociación de Agricultores "Obrero San José," and **Club Mixto Juan Pablo Duarte,** $3,000, to purchase and equip teams of oxen to be rented to members for farming; and to initiate an adult literacy program. (DR-191)

Club de Amas de Casa "La Esperanza," $4,450, to establish a small shop to market the handmade crafts and food products of club members. (DR-192)

Cooperativa Las Mercedes de Sierra Prieta, $4,550, to construct a building and to purchase two sewing machines to expand the output of a small community dry goods and clothing store. (DR-193)

Asociación de Técnicos Profesionales Veganos (ATPV), $18,365, to establish a centrally located workshop to improve the technical skills of the association's members; and to provide working capital. (DR-194)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo (IDDI), $59,400, to extend the duration of its income generation, health and sanitation, and community education programs. (DR-121)

Asociación de Sastres y Modistas Veganos (ASMAVE), $25,300, to consolidate and expand its sewing supplies store, and for operating capital. (DR-140)

ENDA-Caribe, $20,790, to implement the second phase of a drainage project by installing screens on coral caves to keep out debris and prevent flooding; and to continue to improve water potability and sanitation through public education and other methods. (DR-150)

Fundación Dominicana de Ciegos (FUDCI), $20,000, to contract management and advisory services and cover administrative costs for an agricultural education program for blind adults. (DR-157)

Asociación Pro Desarrollo San José, $18,970, to extend the duration of the project; and to improve the working conditions of the community-run bakery by hiring an industrial consultant who will recommend how to refurbish the plant. (DR-168)

Grenada

New Grants

Tufton Hall Adventure Project (TAP), $82,600, to renovate buildings in rural Grenada as a residential vocational school for homeless youth. (GR-017)

Soubise Fishermen's Cooperative Society, $17,125, to purchase fish-weighing and storage equipment; and to pay the salary of a full-time cooperative manager. (GR-020)

New Life Organization (NEWLO), $14,400, to hire three instructors in carpentry, masonry, and plumbing; and to hire a manager to oversee the construction of a skills-training center. (GR-021)

Grenada Save the Children Development Agency (GRENSAVE), $31,815, to construct a regional center to provide programs in child care, income generation, and small infrastructure projects to six outlying communities. (GR-022)

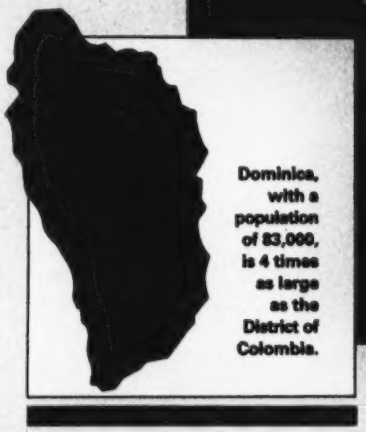
Artisanal Fishing in Dominica

Looking down the steep slope at the choppy waters of the Atlantic, the fisherman from a village near the old Rosalie Plantation explains, "If we could just regularly get out there and back, people on this side of the island could eat better, and we might even be able to put some money away to last out the slack season."

Indeed, per capita fish consumption in Dominica is far below the average for other Caribbean nations. The island's narrow underwater shelf has been severely depleted, particularly on the populous Caribbean side, by overfishing. Increasing the catch depends on gaining access to the tuna, dolphin, kingfish, and other deep-water species that migrate off the island's Atlantic Coast and through the northern and southern channels separating Dominica from Guadeloupe and Martinique. Unfortunately, the rough seas of the Atlantic are unsafe for boats under 20 feet in length, yet the scarcity of beaches on Dominica's rugged eastern coastline makes it difficult to launch and land larger vessels.

Mitchell Denburg

Members of the Eastern District Fishing Facility pull together to bring a fishing boat out of rough seas off the Atlantic coast of Dominica.



Dominica, with a population of 83,000, is 4 times as large as the District of Colombia.

With an IAF grant of $14,420, the National Development Foundation of Dominica (NDFD) will assist 40 small-scale fishermen from 9 communities near Rosalie to organize the Eastern District Fishing Facility (EDFF), a new artisanal fishing association that is one of the few multi-community organizations in the area. Its focal point is to refurbish, during the coming year, a 17th-century crane to launch and land their boats. Although the crane gradually rotted away from exposure to salt air and the lack of maintenance following the demise of plantation agriculture early in this century, it has remained a vivid reminder of the possibilities for improved access to the sea.

After the crane has been rebuilt, members of the EDFF, with assistance from the NDFD, will

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Artisanal Fishing in Dominica

renovate an abandoned stone house nearby to store their fishing gear and to ice down their catches. Fishermen will have access to compasses, life jackets, and water carriers to make their vessels more seaworthy, and will be encouraged to paint the interiors of their open-shelled boats in International Orange to help passing aircraft identify boats in distress. The fisheries officer of the Government of Dominica will provide assistance to improve trolling, drop-line, and seine-netting techniques, and will help establish a catch-monitoring system to provide the first reliable data on fish populations in the area.

The NDFD, which has successfully administered a credit, training, and technical assistance program for more than 300 microenterprises during the past six years, will adapt what it has learned in providing services to individual businessmen to meet the needs of the EDFF. Recognizing that many East Caribbean artisanal fishing groups have foundered because of mistrust or malfeasance when they depended on one or two people to manage their fiscal resources, the NDFD will provide broad-based training in management and bookkeeping to all interested members of the association.

In conjunction with other IAF grants to fishing cooperatives in the area, this project will provide valuable information for testing alternative approaches to organizing and assisting artisanal fishermen. A small fund will also allow the EDFF to share information with other such groups in the Windward Islands, and data about the size and location of the association's catches will be forwarded to agencies interested in formulating plans for conserving marine resources in the eastern Caribbean. (DO-103) ■

Haiti

New Grants

Association Haitienne des Agences Bénévoles (HAVA), $153,435, to launch a legal services program that will train 80-120 paralegal workers to provide services through their respective community development organizations. (HA-102)

Comité de Developpement et Planification du CEEH (CODEPLA), $38,994, to expand its cashew buying, processing, and marketing operations. (HA-107)

Kombit Groupman Agrikol Peyizan Integre (KUGAPI), $16,122, to expand its grain storage and marketing capabilities; and to provide production credit and training seminars. (HA-108)

Fonds Haitien d'Aide a la Femme (FHAF), $118,603, to expand programs for underwriting loans and providing management assistance to female entrepreneurs; and to create a rotating fund for direct loans. (HA-109)

Petits Frères de Sainte Therese, $11,944, to construct a store to retail fresh produce, and homemade food products such as peanut butter, cassava cakes, jams, and fruit drinks. (HA-110)

Caritas Diocesaine de Hinche, $120,148, for participation of community development workers in seminars and rural development courses in Haiti and the Dominican Republic; and for dissemination of information on community development. (HA-111)

Radio Soleil/Conference Episcopale d'Haiti, $94,660, to build and equip a production and recording studio; and to increase the quantity and quality of educational programming. (HA-112)

Komite de Developman de Legliz (KODEV AEM), $5,071, to provide classroom and field instruction in improved agricultural techniques. (HA-113)

Conference Episcopal d'Haiti/ Conseil Episcopal National pour L'Alphabetisation, $458,765, to expand its national adult literacy campaign. (HA-114)

Mouvman Organizasyon Developman de Belfontenn (MODB), $37,791, to establish a development program in education training, group formation, soil conservation, agricultural production, reforestation, and community health. (HA-115)

Kombit Sevo, Men ak Kè Ansanm (KOSMIKA), $293,800, to expand support for 3,200 small farmers through cooperative programs to provide credit, technical assistance, and training to increase crop yields and improve animal husbandry; and to stock an agricultural supply store. (HA-118)

Organizasyon Groupman Koray Janrabel (OGKJ), $4,172, to open a cooperative consumer store that will channel the profits into community training and development programs. (HA-120)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Cooperative Artisanal et Caisse Popular de Surprendre–Mare Rouge, (COASMAR/CPSMAR), $13,871, to equip and operate a regional breeding center to distribute pigs to community groups. (HA-091)

Association Haitienne de Agences Bénévoles (HAVA), $180,574, to extend the duration of a small-loan program; and to provide additional funds for small loans and follow-up to reach new groups in isolated communities. (HA-097)

Peres de Sainte Croix/Institut Diocesain d'Education des Adultes (IDEA), $145,950, to extend the duration of an agricultural extension and civic education program; and to create a fund for international networking, training, and dissemination. (HA-100)

Mitchell Denburg

Family members pose proudly alongside their silo in Gros Morne, Haiti. An IAF grant helps families such as this one improve basic grain storage facilities.

Jamaica
Supplemental Grant over $10,000

Jamaica Partners of the Americas (JPA), $56,650, to extend the duration of the project; and to analyze and document JPA's community development activities. (JA-082)

St. Kitts
Supplemental Grant over $10,000

National Handicraft and Cottage Industries Development Board, $48,040, for an extension to enable the Board to consolidate its craft development program, which includes operating four training and production centers, training apprentice artisans, marketing goods through local outlets, and maintaining a revolving credit fund for materials. (SK-007)

St. Vincent
New Grant

Rose Hall Progressive Farmers' Group, $12,900, to install grinders and solar dryers to process local spices and grains for sale in St. Vincent. (SV-020)

Caribbean Regional
New Grants

Trade Union Education Institute (TUEI), $264,595, to improve the managerial skills of trade unionists in 16 countries through a series of regional, national, and local workshops in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean. (CA-082)

Office for Central America

Belize
New Grants

Mesopotamia Credit Union, Ltd., $15,000, to provide small loans and implement a financial management training program for credit union members. (BE-069)

Belize Scout Association, $43,000, to expand programs in vocational training and social development for low-income youths; and to refurbish a recreation center and a family camp. (BE-070)

Belize Agency for Rural Development (BARD), $54,000, to establish a citrus grove and model farm; and to finance promising rural income-generating activities. (BE-072)

Belize Enterprise for Sustained Technology (BEST), $32,000, to establish a revolving credit fund for agroindustrial, community-based enterprises. (BE-075)

Belize Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Societies Limited (BFAC), $40,000, to purchase and market members' crops; to prepare a five-year development plan; and to purchase a small truck. (BE-077)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

National Development Foundation of Belize, $30,000, to establish a revolving loan fund for small-scale enterprises in tourism. (BE-053)

Help for Progress, $30,000, to finance small projects of groups working in rural development. (BE-067)

Costa Rica
New Grants

Empresa Comunitaria la Unión Irazú, $29,800, for technical assistance, and to purchase a tractor, farm trailer, and soil tillage equipment so that 15 families can improve management and yields on their vegetable farm and dairy. (CR-140)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Drake (ASODRAKE), $44,200, to establish a boat transport service for cargo and passengers that will connect this isolated community on the Osa Peninsula to more populated centers in southern Costa Rica. (CR-189)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples de Productores Independientes de Palma, $21,800 to purchase agricultural machinery, initiate a repair shop, and establish a revolving loan fund. (CR-196)

Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Mobiliario en Diseños Lineales, $35,800, to purchase and install new furniture-making equipment to increase output and quality. (CR-200)

Club 4S El Progreso, $10,300, to construct and equip a women's training center. (CR-209)

Cooperativa de Autogestión de Pescadores Artesanales de Jicaral, $17,600, to recondition its fish receiving station and fleet of 14 wooden boats, which will also be equipped with outboard motors; and to establish a working capital fund. (CR-210)

Fundación Integral Campesina, $121,000, to promote the formation of marketing committees in rural communities; and to provide them with credit and technical assistance. (CR-224)

Fundación Costarricense de Desarrollo (FUCODES), $10,000, to allow staff from Central American development organizations to attend a workshop seminar on fundraising. (CR-228)

A Program for Widowed Mothers in Highland Guatemala

Recurring violence in the Guatemalan countryside during the 1980s has left many Maya Indian villages in a state of devastation from which they are still trying to recover. In the highland village of Chaquijyá—located in Sololá Province, approximately 134 kilometers from Guatemala City—there are 112 widowed mothers, each with a family of four- to six children under twelve years of age. Together, they account for over half of the community's population.

Living in an impoverished area where a small-scale farmer's income averages $1.07 per day, these widows have great difficulty merely feeding their families. And their long-range prospects are equally bleak, since most lack the necessary skills to run a farm or participate in other income-producing activities; there is no tradition of women belonging to men's organizations; and Maya culture discourages remarriage, even if potential husbands were available.

Realizing that the viability of the whole community was at stake, leaders of the Cooperativa de Consumo Integral

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Guatemala has a population of 8.4 million in an area the size of Tennessee.

Mitchell Denburg

Women stock up on staple goods at the cooperative consumer store in Chaquijyá, Guatemala. Profits from the store are channelled into educational and social programs to benefit widows and orphans.

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A Program for Widowed Mothers in Highland Guatemala

"Chaquijyá" met with the widows and their families to discuss the situation. With the enthusiastic participation of some of the women's older daughters, who could more easily overcome cultural barriers, the coop began the slow task of helping the widows to redefine traditional roles and identify ways to support their families.

With a grant of $38,175 from the Inter-American Foundation, the Cooperativa will upgrade its services and enroll 80 widows as active members, helping to integrate them and their families into the local economy. Farmers will be encouraged to rent fallow farmland from widows in exchange for a portion of their harvests, and a training program will show women how to intensify production activities with which they are already familiar. Family gardens will be planted; and villagers will help build pens and stalls to breed newly purchased piglets and calves to diversify family diets and generate income. To help reduce clothing costs and reinforce traditional patterns of dress, the coop will also begin a sewing project and equip it with 13 sewing machines, thread, and cloth. Extensionists from the General Directorate of Agrarian Services (DIGESA), the Technical Training Institute (INTECAP), and the National Cooperative Institute (INACOP) will provide assistance and training to improve organizational skills and agricultural yields.

The grant will also allow the Cooperativa, which has surveyed local farmers to determine the volume and timing of their needs for agricultural inputs, to expand its consumer store operations to stock fertilizer, pesticides, and other farming supplies. The new outlet will lower costs for more than 350 subsistence farmers, both men and women, and profits will be channeled into educational and social programs for the widows and orphans of Chaquijyá. (GT-162)

Asociación de Ayuda al Pequeño Trabajador y Empresario (ADAPTE), $56,000, to provide small loans and grants to new organizations of the rural and urban poor. (CR-229)

Asociación de Mujeres de Acosta (AMA), $38,900, for capital investment, working capital, and technical assistance to improve marmalade and silkworm production programs. (CR-231)

Cooperativa de Pescadores y Servicios de la Gran Chacarita de Puntarenas (COOPECHAPU), $34,200, to construct and equip a fishing boat; and for working capital. (CR-232)

Cooperativa Agrícola e Industrial de Productores de Achiote (COOPEFRUTA), $49,300, for capital investment and technical assistance in food processing. (CR-233)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Orientación Familiar (COF), $16,067, to complete a national survey of women's organizations. (CR-112)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Cipreses (CIPRESES), $28,000, to continue operation of a crop research farm; and to expand a loan program. (CR-126)

Asociación de los Nuevos Alquimistas (ANAI), $35,205, to continue a crop experimentation and marketing program. (CR-142)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples de Santa Rosa de Alfaro Ruiz, (COOPEBRISAS), $15,000, to provide additional agricultural production loans for small farmers. (CR-143)

Asociación Pro Fomento de Pequeños Proyectos Productivos de la Subregión de San Ramón, $29,400, to initiate a program of quality control and marketing assistance for fishing cooperatives; and for salaries, insurance, training materials, and course preparation. (CR-216)

Guatemala *New Grants*

Cooperación para el Desarrollo Rural de Occidente (CDRO), $116,700, to implement a training program in project formulation and administration. (GT-143)

Hogar y Desarrollo (HODE), $84,200, to organize 18 20-hour courses in basic business administration for microbusinessmen and to make follow-up visits to course participants. (GT-152)

Asociación de Escritores Mayances de Guatemala (AEMS), $68,400, to collect, prepare, publish, and distribute educational materials in the Quiché language. (GT-160)

Cooperativa de Consumo Integral "Flor Juanera," $14,250, to purchase fertilizers and insecticides in bulk to lower costs for the indigenous farmers of Sololá Province. (GT-161)

Cooperativa de Consumo Integral "Chaquijyá," $38,175, see box on page 39. (GT-162)

Patronato Pro-Rehabilitación Vocacional (CERVOC), $36,400, to lease carpentry, radio/television, and weaving equipment for its classroom workshops to train 100 handicapped people annually; and to hire a specialist to place graduates in jobs and to find markets for new businesses run by the handicapped. (GT-163)

Asociación Pro-Desarrollo Ixchiguanense, $61,650, to provide training in shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, masonry, and carpentry to help establish family enterprises; and to promote crop diversification and basic preventive medicine in a community of 950 indigenous families. (GT-165)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria "XELAJU," R.L., $86,550, to dig a well and install an irrigation system; to purchase improved seeds and fertilizers to increase vegetable production on 12.5 hectares of coop land; and to purchase pigs for a breeding program. (GT-166)

Centro de Integración Familiar (CIF), $51,500, to diversify cash crops by establishing a loan fund to purchase coffee and citrus trees. (GT-167)

Cooperativa de Producción Artesanal de Vidrio Soplado "COPAVIC," $39,600, to modernize its glassworks factory and to hire consultants to streamline production. (GT-171)

Asesoría Centroamericana de Desarrollo (ACAD), $11,700, to provide technical assistance to grassroots organizations and to help them locate funding sources. (GT-172)

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR), $102,500, to consolidate 16 community associations so that Kekchí Indian families in the municipality of Livingston can reduce the incidence of malaria and diarrhea, increase literacy, and boost family incomes. (GT-173)

Kathryn Shaw

Workers at the Belize Banana Growers' Cooperative Society near Stann Creek process bananas for export. Another IAF grantee, the Belize Enterprise for Sustained Technology, provides technical assistance in business management to agricultural coops and other organizations such as the Banana Growers Society.

Sergio Solano

Representatives from a community tree nursery arrive for a monthly meeting in Talamanca, Costa Rica, where the staff of the Asociación de los Nuevos Alquimistas provides technical assistance.

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Federación de Cooperativas Agrícolas de Productores de Café de Guatemala (FEDECOCAGUA), $87,150, to continue and extend services in child care, health, nutrition, and sanitation for women in four regions of the country. (GT-101)

Centro de Autoformación para Promotores Sociales (CAPS), $150,000, for additional loan funds and to partially cover administrative expenses. (GT-138)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria "La Asunción," $13,200, to help defray crop losses from unseasonable rains. (GT-148)

Centro de Autoformación para Promotores Sociales (CAPS), $151,000, to increase the in-country loan fund, allow it sufficient time to develop, and evaluate its impact. (GT-157)

Honduras

New Grants

Comité de Cooperativas Ayapa, $40,000, to purchase a tractor and farm implements for rental to members. (HO-119)

Proyecto Aldea Global, $62,000, to expand agricultural training and extension work introducing new crops and storage methods; and to capitalize a revolving credit fund. (HO-129)

Consejo para el Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Campesina (CODIMCA), $20,000, to provide management training and assistance to seven small consumer stores, two family gardens, five community coffee groves, and a neighborhood bakery organized by women's associations in 15 villages; and to recruit 20 new women's organizations as members. (HO-130)

Centro de Almacenamiento de Granos "Dos Amigos," $30,000, for capital to operate a cooperative granary and to train workers. (HO-131)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria "Nueva Suyapa," $9,000, to build ponds to raise freshwater fish and to irrigate vegetable gardens. (HO-132)

Empresa Asociativa Campesina "La Montañuela," $26,000, to begin a small cattle project that will provide milk and meat to the local market. (HO-133)

Instituto Ecuménico Hondureño de Servicios a la Comunidad (INEHSCO), $11,000, to establish a health clinic emphasizing traditional medications and cures. (HO-134)

Cooperativa Manufacturera de Calzados (COMACAL), $20,000, to purchase equipment to mass produce better quality shoes; and to set up a shoe-repair business. (HO-135)

Instituto de Investigación y Formación Cooperativista (IFC), $86,500, to research the problems of 30 cooperative societies; to teach their leaders practical management skills; and to prepare self-help development projects. (HO-136)

Cooperativa Industrial de Maderas "RoNi," $28,000, for working capital to purchase tools and materials to improve their furniture and wood products. (HO-137)

Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, $146,000, to launch a program of short agricultural training courses for extension agents, development promoters, and rural leaders. (HO-138)

Instituto de Investigación y Formación Cooperativista (IFC), $57,000, to establish an in-country fund to award one-time grants and loans of up to $5,000 to community organizations for development activities. (HO-141)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Federación Hondureña de Mujeres Campesinas (FEHMUC), $11,444, to support a national conference for 437 members of peasant women's organizations. (HO-094)

Asesores para el Desarrollo (ASEPADE), $11,330, to send representatives to a training course in Mexico on lending to small businesses; and to pay the salary of an internal auditor for its microenterprise lending program. (HO-102)

Panama
New Grants

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito, "El Ejecutivo de SINAPE," $20,000 to provide credit, training, and technical assistance in financial management to small businessmen. (PN-102)

Asociación de Empleados Kuna (AEK), $112,600, to implement resource management, environmental education, and cultural preservation programs to benefit the Kuna Indians. (PN-111)

Servicio Social Javeriano, $163,350, to train 216 local leaders in the technical, analytical, and organizational skills necessary to plan and manage effective community development activities. (PN-112)

Federación Nacional de Mujeres Católicas de Panamá, $80,496, for courses to improve the technical and administrative skills of women microentrepreneurs. (PN-113)

Cooperativa de Consumo Azuero (CCA), $72,500, to construct a larger store and warehouse so that CCA can expand its services, attract new members, and form closer ties to producer and consumer cooperatives in central Panama. (PN-115)

Instituto de Investigación y Educación para el Desarrollo (INEDESA), $290,724, for projects allowing 3,000 families in 60 communities to improve agricultural and handicraft production and marketing, install potable water systems, build and renovate housing, and construct access roads. (PN-116)

Cooperativa Hortícola de Mercadeo (COOHMERC), $44,588, to hire and train extension agents who will help small farmers apply new techniques being developed at model farms for growing broccoli, onions, and other vegetables. (PN-121)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Asociación "Kuna Nega," $25,050, to hire a mason and two full-time assistants to improve foundations and expedite the construction of 76 houses in a Kuna Indian community on the outskirts of Panama City. (PN-087)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples "La Esperanza del Campesino en el Darién," $52,350, to increase its operating capital; and to improve marketing by building a corn silo. (PN-101)

Office for Colombia and Venezuela

Colombia
New Grants

Casa de la Cultura "Gabriel García Márquez," $86,450, to strengthen its cultural preservation and revitalization programs and to support training for youth in Montelíbano, Córdoba, a rapidly modernizing area with a large nickel-mining industry. (CO-353)

Comité de Cooperación de Santa Catalina, $8,800, to sponsor a small farm enterprise to produce grain, milk, and eggs for local consumption; and to establish an experimental fish farm. (CO-357)

Asociación de Agricultores de Sisavita, $63,600, for an integrated rural development program in Norte de Santander to diversify crops, improve animal husbandry, and start an agroforestry project; and to establish a small woodworking enterprise. (CO-360)

Cooperativa Artesanal de Tenza, Ltda., $44,100, to strengthen its administrative capacity; and to establish funds for buying raw materials and marketing products. (CO-361)

Asociación Municipal para el Desarrollo Integral de los Campesinos de Boavita (AMDICAB), $13,150, to hire a full-time field worker to set up an education and training program for AMDICAB's 27 local affiliates; and to provide working capital to stock a wider variety of staple foods, medicines, and agricultural and veterinary supplies in its community stores. (CO-362)

Comunidad Indígena del Resguardo de Yunguillo, $59,995, to help 159 Inga Indian families establish a revolving cattle bank; and to implement water conservation and reforestation programs. (CO-364)

Comunidad Indígena de Tinajas, $23,700, to establish a revolving loan fund so that a reservation community of 37 indigenous families in the department of Tulima can grow and market their crops. (CO-369)

Comité de Cooperación Campesina de El Respalodo, $16,500, to help small farmers diversify crops and raise livestock to improve the nutritional intake of their families. (CO-375)

Fundación Granja Taller de Asistencia Colombiana, $90,000, to create two microenterprises to train and employ mentally handicapped patients residing in its halfway house. (CO-377)

Cooperativa de Artesanos de Belén, $41,100, to establish a working capital fund for 50 traditional artisans; and to purchase a leather-separating machine to cut costs and increase production. (CO-379)

Asociación Grupos Solidarios de Colombia, $85,000, to set up a credit fund and to provide training and technical asistance for six institutions that offer low-interest, short-term loans to more than 8,000 microentrepreneurs organized in 2,000 solidarity groups. (CO-382)

Fundación Renacer, $37,355, see box on page 45. (CO-385)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Sindicato de Cultivadores y Procesadores del Fique en Santander (SINTRAPROFISAN), $69,015, to extend the duration of the project; and to strengthen its marketing network for 20,000 peasants who grow *fique,* a natural fiber that is woven into bags for farm products. (CO-251)

Turning Community Waste to Profit

In 1979, residents of the Rafael Núñez barrio in the southeastern zone of Cartagena, a city on Colombia's Caribbean coast, decided that something had to be done about the intolerable living conditions in their neighborhood. Located on swampland that drains runoff from the city, the barrio had been settled by squatter families who filled in patches of land upon which they built shacks of wooden stakes and

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Colombia is the size of Texas and New Mexico combined and has a population of 29.6 million.

Felix Tirado Jaramillo

Residents of the Rafael Núñez barrio of Cartagena, Colombia, team up to clean the streets as part of a sanitation program sponsored by the Fundación Renacer.

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Turning Community Waste to Profit

cardboard. Proximity to the sea and seasonally heavy rains caused recurrent flooding, however, turning whole blocks into cesspools. Then a few neighbors banded together to form the Fundación Renacer and, using sand and materials provided by a public agency, organized work teams to fill in high ground for streets.

In the following years, the Fundación held raffles and dances to raise money for a potable water system covering a five-block area. The dynamic group has also set up a revolving fund and started a concrete block factory to facilitate self-help housing, filled in land to build a day care facility for 300 children, established a health post for children and pregnant women, and sponsored a program to promote family gardens. With an IAF grant of $37,355, the Fundación will now pioneer a sanitation business that promises to make the barrio a healthier place to live, while generating much-needed income for other community services.

Thus far, efforts to improve household sanitation have been patchwork solutions, at best. Some families have installed latrines or septic tanks in the small patios of their backyards, but most are not enclosed and frequently overflow during heavy rains. Even enclosed facilities eventually fill up, and holes for new ones must be dug. When there is no more space, families are forced to use the 19 open drainage pipes that cross the barrio. When these clog, the neighborhood is in danger of drowning in its own refuse. To make long-term household sanitation feasible, the Fundación will buy a truck equipped with holding tanks, a small pump, and a hose, and will open a septic tank cleaning service.

Beginning with a household survey, an intensive public education campaign will parallel the new enterprise. Families who already have septic tanks will be referred to the new business for cleaning services. Project promoters will explain the need for tanks to those families who lack them, and will help organize work teams to keep the streets swept and the public drainpipes cleaned. A variety of forums—from friends gathering in a neighbor's home, to community meetings, to street theater performances—will be used to communicate the need for personal hygiene, the importance of public sanitation in reducing illness among children, and techniques for constructing and maintaining enclosed septic tanks.

In addition to the income generated locally from its cleaning service, the Fundación also anticipates developing new markets. The southeastern zone of Cartagena alone contains some 11,000 families with the same kinds of sewage problems and the same need for service as the people of Rafael Núñez barrio. And there are also plans to explore the possibility of turning the waste itself into an asset: After a period of time, sludge pumped from the bottom of the hermetically sealed septic tanks can be easily and safely processed into a competitively priced fertilizer for marketing to nurseries and commercial farmers outside the barrio.

Profits from the new business will be used to capitalize the Fundación's revolving fund to build more housing and septic tanks, to buy medicine for its health post, and to provide scholarships to its preschool program. The health post and day care center have already served as models for efforts by community groups in neighboring barrios, and success is contagious. The Fundación Renacer may be inventing a way for other groups to clean up their communities too. (CO-385)

Fundación Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (FUCIE), $152,500, to expand its successful efforts to strengthen new organizations of weavers, woodworkers, and other artisans by providing more than 2,000 craftsmen with access to technical assistance in accounting, administration, and marketing. (CO-260)

Banco Mundial de la Mujer (BMM), $100,000, to increase its revolving loan fund to meet increased demand for access to credit by women entrepreneurs. (CO-267)

Comité para el Desarrollo y Cooperación Regional (CODECOR), $19,500, to extend the duration of the community outreach project; and to pay for additional salaries, vehicle maintenance, and educational materials. (CO-304)

Kathryn Shaw

In Cali, Colombia, a microentrepreneur (left) discusses her accounts with an advisor from Banco Mundial de la Mujer. Credit from the Banco gave this woman the opportunity to start a small sewing business.

Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP), $21,000, to extend a program of legal education and assistance to small farmers and day laborers. (CO-324)

Venezuela

New Grants

Círculos Femeninos Populares, $129,500, to strengthen a network of 200 women's groups that reaches over 25,000 low-income women in barrios and villages throughout the country. (VZ-054)

Centro de Investigaciones en Energía, Desarrollo y Ambiente, $101,800, to promote diversified, energy-efficient agriculture on small farms. (VZ-055)

Federación de Instituciones Privadas de Atención al Niño, el Joven, y la Familia (FIPAN), $66,400, to improve the management and administrative skills of 16 private voluntary agencies serving some 9,000 disadvantaged children and teenagers. (VZ-059)

Unión Venezolana de Centros de Educación Popular, $114,000, to strengthen existing educational and community development centers, organize new ones, and encourage local, regional, and national networking; and to offer training in literacy and community development to more than 4,500 participants. (VZ-060)

Fundación Venezolana para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica, $103,500, to initiate a community outreach program with the long-term goal of protecting the unique ecosystem in the Andes of central Venezuela. (VZ-061)

Centro de Investigaciones en Energía, Desarrollo y Ambiente, $103,000, for a project of urban community agriculture, energy conservation, and environmental sanitation initiated by a barrio group on the outskirts of Caracas; and to disseminate the results to 17 neighboring communities through seminars, audio-visuals, and publications. (VZ-062)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Promoción Socio-cultural Churuata, $12,465, to extend the duration of a project that organizes seminars and workshops to foster the exchange of artisanal designs and production techniques among a national network of some 250 cultural and development organizations in order to revitalize traditional crafts and to encourage young people to participate in social and economic development projects. (VZ-047)

Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular (CESAP), $25,000, for an evaluation of the local, regional, and national impact of programs developed by a network of related institutions. (VZ-053)

Office for Mexico and El Salvador

Mexico
New Grants

Instituto Mexicano de Medicinas Tradicionales "Tlahuilli," $104,500, to train 120 local health promoters in basic first aid and to identify curative plants and process and store them for use in community health centers serving some 80,000 people. (ME-265)

Comunidad Indígena de la Palma, $15,295, to establish a poultry enterprise and a transportation service owned and operated by Otomí Indians. (ME-266)

Unión de Ejidos Lazaro Cárdenas (UELC), $81,825, to experiment with organic fertilizers and to develop a turkey-raising system to benefit UELC's 4,700 small farm families. (ME-267)

Centro de Asesoría, Informática y Desarrollo Económico de la Mujer (CAIDEM), $52,000, see box on page 49. (ME-269)

Integración Ganadera (IG), $50,595, to provide technical and educational services so that 230 farm families organized into 20 groups can better manage and breed their dairy cattle. (ME-270)

Servicios de Educación de Adultos (SEDAC), $81,650, to provide credit, training, and technical assistance in production, marketing, administration, and health services, and to establish a regional transportation service and community center to strengthen a network benefiting approximately 6,000 peasants, half of whom are Otomí Indians. (ME-273)

Fomento Educativo del Desarrollo Familiar Rural, $63,000, to train rural women from 30 communities in 9 states to plan and implement economic and social projects. (ME-274)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria Regional Tosepan Titataniske (CARTT), $74,400, to train 500 peasant leaders from 56 indigenous communities in the northern mountains of Puebla to plan and manage projects, and in primary health care. (ME-277)

Mujeres en la Construcción, $14,500, to provide apprenticeships in the building trades for low-income women in Mexico City, and for job-placement assistance. (ME-278)

Bufete de Asesoría Jurídica General Guadalupe Victoria, $52,460, to streamline the operations of its legal clinic; and to train 300 community representatives in basic legal procedures. (ME-279)

Equipo Pueblo, $108,640, to organize 14 regional and one national meeting of farmworker and urban organizations to discuss and plan strategies for resolving food production, supply, and marketing problems; and to capitalize a small projects fund. (ME-280)

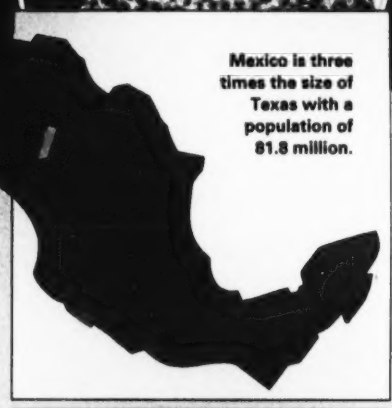
Comité de la Música de la Sierra Juárez (Músicos), $26,615, to enable 13 master musicians to teach 30 students from indigenous communities to repair instruments, document traditional music, and work with municipal bands. (ME-282)

Surveying Women's Economic Roles in Mexico

Researchers from the Colegio de Pos graduados de Chapingo, one of Mexico's leading centers for agricultural research, began interviewing campesino families in the Sierra Norte of Puebla State during the early 1980s to gather data for a regional development plan. Time and again, local women would ask their interviewers a disturbing question: "But what can you do to help *us*? You go away and publish your studies, leaving us just the way you found us."

To help answer this question, a group of researchers from the Colegio later went on to found the Centro de Asesoría, Informática y Desarrollo Económico de la Mujer (CAIDEM), a private, nonprofit agency. Formed to gather data to help policymakers "change the life chances of rural Mexican women," CAIDEM found only a patchwork of prior research, usually anecdotal in content and tightly focused on narrow topics or small geographic areas. The variety and processes of productive work by rural women remained invisible to everyone from the highest levels of government to women themselves. Although some experts estimate that more than 75 percent of all women earned income in addition to their household labor, individual workers were unaware of the problems they shared and possible strategies to solve them, and interested agencies often had to design policies based on suppositions rather than facts.

Jaime Rivera



Mexico is three times the size of Texas with a population of 81.8 million.

A researcher (left) interviews a woman at work in rural Mexico.

With this grant of $52,000 from the Inter-American Foundation, CAIDEM will conduct a national survey of women's productive activities in rural Mexico. Using a standardized questionnaire developed in preliminary testing, 10 researchers, supplemented by rural workers from the Ministry of Health, will interview a random sample of 1,700 women from 50 villages in 16 states and 6 ecological zones. The survey will focus on patterns of land and resource ownership, sources of family income, cycles of migration, heads of household, entrepreneurial experience, access to credit, the availability of formal and informal support networks, the amount of time devoted to various tasks and the amount of remuneration received, and other pertinent factors. A second questionnaire will be administered to leaders in each village to provide historical background for the local economy and to identify local women's organizations. After the data is collected and

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Surveying Women's Economic Roles in Mexico

analyzed, researchers will conduct in-depth interviews for case studies to document major trends and examine specific topics in greater detail.

Survey results suggesting how entrepreneurial initiative and informal production networks can be strengthened will be shared with a variety of public agencies, including those working in the areas of rural credit, land reform, and marketing. Information on women's roles in selecting seeds and using fertilizers and pesticides will be shared with the Center for Research on Improved Corn and Wheat (CIMMYT) and with the Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo, which is closely affiliated with the Colegio and trains most of Mexico's agricultural extensionists. Findings will also be presented to researchers through Colegio publications and through the school's biannual seminar series, which is attended by prominent academics and representatives from government ministries. Possible changes will be suggested in national census forms so that the flow of information on women's productive roles will continue. Finally, a directory of women's organizations will be compiled and cross-referenced to encourage networking at local, regional, and national levels. (ME-269) ■

Asociación para el Desarrollo Cultural de las Comunidades Indígenas de Oaxaca (ADCCIO), $36,995, to establish three cultural centers in indigenous communities in Oaxaca. (ME-284)

ANADEGES del Sur Pacífico, $139,320, for credit, miniworkshops, and technical assistance to 50 small farmer organizations in Oaxaca and Chiapas. (ME-285)

Alianza de Organizaciones Campesinas del Estado de Guerrero, $14,390, to provide an intensive course in program analysis and planning for eight representatives of the Alianza to improve project designs and implementation in the state of Guerrero. (ME-286)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Central Ejidal de Servicios Colectivos Electromecánicos, $21,485, to extend its scholarships for youths; and to computerize its accounting and inventory methods. (ME-238)

El Salvador

New Grants

Asociación Cooperativa de Aprovisionamiento y Producción Agropecuaria y Servicios Múltiples El Pezote de R.L., $73,245, to establish an agricultural supply center. (ES-042)

Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria El Cristo Negro de R.L., $32,080, to purchase, store, and market bamboo baskets; and to initiate a training program in bamboo weaving. (ES-043)

Asociación Pro-Hogar Permanente de Parálisis Cerebral, $129,810, for constructing and equipping a factory to train and employ disabled persons to produce plastic bags and leather, vinyl, and cloth articles. (ES-044)

Asociación Cooperativa Agropecuaria de San Ramón de R.L., $53,455, to capitalize a rotating loan fund for growing squash, tomatoes, radishes, and other vegetables; and to hire a bookkeeper and store manager. (ES-045)

Asociación Cooperativa de Pescadores del Puerto de la Libertad de R.L. (ACOPELI), $96,920, to enable El Salvador's oldest artisanal fishing cooperative to upgrade and expand its fleet. (ES-047)

Programa Nacional de Nutrición y Soya, $78,389, to promote the production and use of soya products through training programs for over 8,500 small farmers; and for storage facilities to improve marketing. (ES-048)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria Don Mateo La Bolsona, $55,080, to purchase dairy cattle; and to expand the cooperative's pasture land, milk and storage facilities, and membership. (ES-050)

Miguel Sayago

A health promoter examines parasites under a microscope in Chimalaclatán, Mexico, as part of a training program sponsored by the Instituto Mexicano de Medicinas Tradicionales "Tlahuilli."

Asociación Cooperativa Agropesquera Lago Plateado de R.L., $35,712, to expand its fish production and start a mill for producing concentrated feed. (ES-052)

Asociación Cooperativa de la Producción Agropecuaria Finca Santa Marta de R.L., $50,626, to expand its revolving loan fund so members can plant additional acres of papaya, pineapple, and beans; and to establish a fund for road maintenance, health care, educational, and construction projects. (ES-054)

Asociación Cooperativa Finca La Florida de R.L., $23,012, to purchase a vehicle to market crops; to continue support for its cooperative bakery; and to provide a year's salary for a bookkeeper. (ES-055)

Asociación de Empresarios Circenses, $104,560, to establish a revolving loan fund that 30 circuses will use to maintain, upgrade, and purchase tents and other equipment; and to improve housing and working conditions for the performers. (ES-056)

Cooperativa Unión Santa Emilia de R.L., $20,546, to purchase pumps and irrigation equipment needed to produce citrus and vegetables on 13 acres of cooperative land; and to equip an office and partially support an administrator, a bookkeeper, and a technical advisor. (ES-057)

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo Atlacatl S.A., $52,000, to establish a fund to provide grants and loans of no more than $5,000 to low-income groups and individuals in a timely fashion. (ES-058)

Office for Peru and Ecuador

Peru

New Grants

Perú-Mujer, $20,000, to assist a group of 40 women weavers and knitters to expand from seasonal to year-round production; and to streamline their administrative and management procedures. (PU-252)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Nacional (FDN), $51,500, to capitalize a fund for loans and grants of up to $5,000 to help groups of small farmers implement projects to boost yields and process crops. (PU-259)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Nacional (FDN), $91,500, to establish a breeding center for goats and black-belly sheep; and to provide training and technical assistance to help small-scale farmers manage their herds. (PU-260)

Centro de Investigación, Capacitación, y Documentación (CEICAD), $117,380, to carry out a cattle improvement project, including training in community organization, management, administration, artificial insemination, and silage preparation and storage. (PU-261)

Centro de Investigación y Capacitación Popular (CICAP), $51,463, to establish an agricultural and livestock extension and training program; to strengthen community organizations; and to develop income-generating projects. (PU-263)

Comunidad Campesina de Tomás, $122,835, to establish a community-run dairy and cheesemaking enterprise; and to introduce genetically improved cattle to upgrade the community's stock. (PU-267)

Centro de Desarrollo para el Campesinado y el Poblador Urbano-Marginal (CEDECUM), $246,650, to support the organizational, productive, and marketing activities of three peasant federations serving approximately 5,000 families. (PU-274)

Centro de Investigación Antropológica de la Amazonía Peruana (CIAAP), $16,760, to design a culturally appropriate bilingual education curriculum for Amazonian Indian groups; and to present it to the Ministry of Education for implementation. (PU-279)

Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente (IDMA), $35,200, to establish a hog-breeding and research center to benefit subsistence hog farmers; and to research the potential profitability of raising hogs on organic waste. (PU-285)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesino (CIPCA), $63,600, to pay for the electrification of an experimental farm and training center for small farmers; and for a staff training program. (PU-196)

Cáritas del Perú, Regional Office of Huamachuco, $17,026, to extend the duration of a technical assistance and training program for indigenous peasant farmers. (PU-214)

Proyecto Ampares, $88,080, to extend the duration of a project to install a potable water system, start consumer stores, and implement an agricultural marketing system for Indian peasants in 12 communities. (PU-228)

Launching a National Pesticide Alert

Day after day, campesinos in Ecuador and throughout Latin America use their bare hands to mix pesticides for spraying their crops. Empty herbicide and insecticide containers are casually reused as toys or water jugs. Since warning labels are printed in English or highly technical Spanish, many farmers are unaware of how toxic these chemicals are and believe a safe dosage is whatever does not cause illness immediately upon exposure. Agricultural supply dealers (often a farmer's primary source of information) are equally uninformed about potential side effects, and extension services have been ineffective in promoting proper handling.

Fundación Natura, the country's preeminent environmental advocacy organization, is using a grant of $121,200 to undertake an ambitious information campaign to reduce the short-term hazards of pesticides and to seek alternatives that promote sustainable development. In addition to educating the Ecuadorian public about the dangers of groundwater and food contamination, the two-year multimedia campaign will address the needs of a broad spectrum of pesticide users—from peasants in indigenous communities, to settlers in newly colonized

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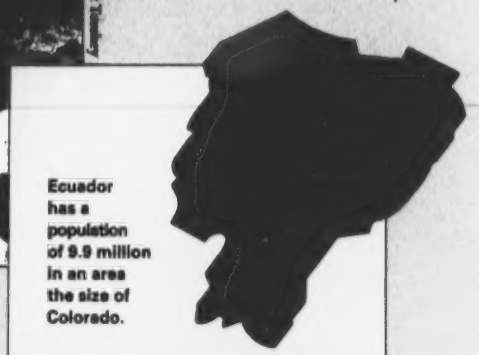
Robert Tinsley

Unaware of potential dangers, Ecuadorian farmworkers mix highly toxic pesticides without protective gear. Fundación Natura will promote the safe use of pesticides through a nationwide campaign to inform small farmers about health hazards and environmental dangers resulting from the misuse of such chemicals.



Ecuador has a population of 9.9 million in an area the size of Colorado.

cont. from p. 53

Launching a National Pesticide Alert

areas, to commercial farmers. Using methods pioneered during its highly successful public awareness program on preserving the country's natural resource base, the Fundación will produce a series of five- to ten-minute radio spots reporting on pesticide problems nationwide. The tapes will be distributed to 100 stations that have agreed to air them periodically, free of charge. Rural coops and federations, government agencies, community associations, and other local organizations will receive posters, photographs, and pamphlets in Spanish and Quechua explaining the risks involved in using pesticides and how to avoid them. A cross-section of pesticide users will be surveyed before and after the media campaign to evaluate its effectiveness.

Realizing that the masks, goggles, rubber gloves, and special clothing required to safely handle many pesticides are beyond the financial reach of most subsistence farmers, the Fundación will also encourage the search for organic technologies that reduce dependence on expensive agrochemicals. To this end, previous research in Ecuador and relevant data from abroad will be collected and analyzed. Useful information will be funneled into the media campaign, and Ecuadorian universities and outside donors will be encouraged to follow up promising leads and plug information gaps.

Through its activities as the regional coordinator of the Red de Acción en Plaguicidas de América Latina (RAP-AL), the Fundación will share with interested groups the results of its comprehensive effort to improve the safe handling of pesticides in Ecuador. Updates will be published in a bimonthly newsletter and distributed to campesino organizations, pesticide distribution centers, and agricultural extension services in Ecuador and to more than 150 private agencies throughout Latin America. Four provincial workshops and one international symposium will be held to assess progress and plan future activities. (EC-175)

Central de Cooperativas Agrarias de Producción "3 de Octubre," $23,650, to extend the duration of the project and allow this federation of agricultural cooperatives to consolidate its marketing of agricultural inputs. (PU-231)

Instituto Tecnológico Agrario Proterra, $29,928, to offset exchange losses due to inflation and meet government-mandated salary increases. (PU-236)

Habitat Perú Siglo XXI (HABITAT), $26,866, to extend the duration of the project in order to evaluate what has been accomplished and prepare for a possible two-year extension of program activities. (PU-249)

Ecuador
New Grants

Comité Campesino de las Comunidades del Proyecto de Desarrollo Rural Integral "Nazón," $15,670, to expand its agricultural supply store and initiate an artificial insemination program for dairy cattle. (EC-171)

Unión de Cooperativas Agropecuarias del Norte, $53,800, to establish five cooperatively run stores; and to offer training in accounting, management, animal husbandry, soil conservation, and the proper use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. (EC-172)

Asociación de Indígenas Evangélicos de Napo, $64,900, to train members of 13 Amazonian communities in carpentry, mechanics, agriculture, and nutrition. (EC-174)

Fundación Natura, $121,200, see box on page 53. (EC-175)

Comuna y Cooperativa Indígena San Rafael, $20,500, to help a peasant Indian community in the province of Cañar restore and expand an abandoned hacienda to serve as a community training center, store, kitchen, carpentry workshop, sewing shop, and music room. (EC-177)

Comité Central, $77,670, to establish a community credit fund and a store, and to purchase a pickup truck to transport goods to market. (EC-178)

Unión de Organizaciones de Salinas, $99,920, to establish a wool-processing enterprise that will generate 35 new jobs and provide a dependable outlet for

Miguel Sayago

Farmers harvest wheat in Ilave, Puno Department, Peru. A recent grant to the Centro de Desarrollo para el Campesinado y el Poblador Urbano-Marginal will promote production and marketing activities of three peasant federations in the area.

4,000 wool producers in Central Ecuador and a steady supply of yarn for 500 local artisans. (EC-180)

Fundación Guayaquil, $216,620, to provide technical assistance, credit, and training to 1,500 owners of microenterprises in the city of Guayaquil. (EC-182)

Centro de Promoción y Empleo para el Sector Informal Urbano (CEPESIU), $121,200, to provide technical assistance, training, and credit to 700 Guayaquil microentrepreneurs, at least half of whom are women street vendors and the owners of family-sized manufacturing firms. (EC-184)

Asociación de Carpinteros Indígenas de Cicalpa, $33,900, to make capital improvements on its workshop; and to participate in training courses. (EC-189)

Comuna Cacha Chuyug Panadero, $24,260, to increase the quality and quantity of pottery production in a community workshop. (EC-190)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Hospedería Campesina "La Tola," $211,950, to enable the grantee to refurbish its food-service and sanitary facilities serving migrant laborers; and to extend its legal aid services. (EC-083)

Federación de Centros Shuar (SHUAR), $69,280, to extend the project duration, adding community development activities and facilitating the registration of federation members and the legalization of its communities. (EC-114)

Instituto de Estudios Ecuatorianos, $11,350, to publish a book on temporary peasant migration in Ecuador, and to send a staff researcher to participate in a development conference in Brazil. (EC-135)

Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas de Cicalpa, $112,300, to support the second phase of a project that will enable the Unión to increase local agricultural production and consolidate itself as an effective development institution. (EC-149) ■

Latin America Regional Grants

Consejo de Fundaciones Americanas de Desarrollo (SOLIDARIOS), $91,350, to establish a pilot program for exporting handicrafts, agricultural production, and small industrial goods in the Dominican Republic; and to establish a marketing office in Miami to facilitate imports from Latin America. (LA-129)

The Institute of the Americas Conference—Churches and Change in Latin America (IOA), $15,000, to cover the travel costs of Latin American and Caribbean participants attending a symposium to discuss the role of churches in the return to democracy in Latin America. (LA-130)

Instituto de Pesquisas Sociais, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, $15,000, to cover the travel expenses to Brazil of 20 Latin American participants attending the 14th general assembly of the Latin American Council on Social Sciences. (LA-131) ■

Fellowship Programs

The Foundation awarded 43 fellowships in FY 1987 to scholars and development practitioners from the Caribbean, Latin America, and the United States. By stressing practical solutions to obstacles in grassroots development, the Fellowship Program fostered increased attention within the academic community on micro-development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Through its fellowship initiatives, the Foundation encouraged expanded interest in the efforts of the rural and urban poor to improve their lives and their methods of organization and production. The study of policies and programs designed to alleviate poverty also was promoted.

Practical, problem-solving approaches to grassroots development will continue to be emphasized during FY 1988, the Fellowship Program's 15th anniversary.

During FY 1987, the Fellowship Program gave priority to field work stressing empirical research on contemporary grassroots development problems. Since poverty issues go beyond the traditional academic division of labor, interdisciplinary approaches were promoted. Specialists from the medical, legal, and business professions, physical sciences, and technical fields were encouraged to apply, since local-level development often emerges through activities in such areas as agriculture, health care, and regional planning.

The Foundation also supported applied research on micro-development topics related to the IAF learning agenda. Five areas were highlighted: the nature of effective local organizations of the poor; the nature of effective intermediary or grassroots support organizations serving the poor; systematic appraisals of local development activities; programs and projects specifically designed to reach the poorest populations; and emerging trends that will influence the future development of poor people in the region.

The Foundation awarded 14 fellowships to development professionals and researchers from Latin America and the Caribbean whose work in grassroots development would benefit from graduate-level study at U.S. universities. These Fellows, who come from 9 countries, have begun graduate programs in 12 universities throughout the United States. Approximately 60 percent of the Foundation's fellowship resources were allocated to this Latin American and Caribbean Fellowship Program.

Twenty-nine fellowships were granted to 17 doctoral candidates and 12 master's-level students enrolled in U.S. universities who will conduct field research in Latin America or the Caribbean on grassroots development topics. The 29 Fellows were affiliated with 17 U.S. universities in 12 states. Eight Fellows were citizens of Latin American and Caribbean countries. Field research has begun in 13 countries, including the forests of the Dominican Republic, the poor neighborhoods of Rio de Janeiro, and the Peruvian highlands. The largest number of Fellows have initiated field research in Mexico and Peru.

The Foundation's Fellowship Advisory Committee, established to counsel the Foundation on its fellowship programs, continued to stress the importance of micro-development approaches to alleviating poverty.

IAF Fellowship Advisory Committee

Lynda Barness, *The Barness Organization, Warrington, Pennsylvania, and Member of the IAF Board of Directors.*

John C. Duncan, *Cyprus Minerals, New York, New York.*

William Glade, *University of Texas at Austin.*

Richard Morse, *Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*

Martha Muse, *Tinker Foundation, New York, New York.*

Alejandro Portes, *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.*

Howard J. Wiarda, *American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, D.C., and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.*

Johannes Wilbert, *University of California at Los Angeles.*

Latin American and Caribbean Fellowship Program

Fellows with their home countries, home institutions, and U.S. universities (followed by degrees and disciplines):

Jude Marie Alexis (Saint Lucia): *Primary Health Care Development Project, Ministry of Health, Housing and Labour; Tulane University (Ph.D., International Public Health).*

Maria Emília Bavia (Brazil): *Universidade Federal da Bahia em Salvador; University of Pennsylvania (Graduate-level research, Veterinary Parasitology).*

Marisol de la Cadena (Peru): *Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP); University of Wisconsin at Madison (Ph.D., Anthropology).*

Cecilia de Mello e Souza Meth (Brazil): *Núcleo de Estudo e Ação Sobre o Menor (NEAM), Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Rio de Janeiro; University of California at Berkeley (Ph.D., Social Anthropology).*

Juan García (Ecuador): *Etnopublicaciones; Johns Hopkins University (M.A., History and Culture).*

Tirso A. Gonzales (Peru): *Centro de Estudios Andinos Bartolomé de las Casas; University of Wisconsin at Madison (Ph.D., Development Studies).*

María del Carmen Medeiros (Bolivia): *Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES); City University of New York (Ph.D., Cultural Anthropology).*

Jorge A. Muñoz (Bolivia): *Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES); Stanford University (Ph.D., Agricultural and Resource Economics).*

María R. Portugal (Peru): *Centro de Tecnología y Desarrollo (TECDES) and the Facultad de Educación, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Perú; Gallaudet University (M.A., Education of the Hearing Impaired).*

Patricia H. Rodney (Guyana): *Women and Development Unit (WAND), University of the West Indies; Emory University (M.P.H., Public Health).*

Diznarda Salcedo-Baca (Mexico): *Colegio de Pos graduados de Chapingo; University of Illinois at Urbana (Ph.D., Agricultural Economics).*

Aminta Traverso (Chile): *Fundación para la Protección de la Infáncia Dañada por los Estados de Emergencia (PIDEE); Southeast Institute for Group and Family Therapy (Graduate studies, Social Work).*

Pablo S. Vila (Argentina): *Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES); University of Texas at Austin (Ph.D., Sociology).*

Andrés M. Yurjevic (Chile): *Centro de Educación y Tecnología (CET) and Instituto Juan Ignacio Molina (IJIM); University of California at Berkeley (Ph.D., Latin American Studies).*

Review Committee Members

Thomas Davies, Jr., *San Diego State University.*

Marc Lindenberg, *Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE), Costa Rica.*

Larissa Lomnitz, *Universidad Nacional de México.*

Cassio Luiselli, *Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA), Costa Rica.*

Charles Reilly, *Inter-American Foundation.*

Giorgio Solimano, M.D., *Columbia University.*

Doctoral Fellowship Program

Fellows with their home countries, U.S. universities and dissertation titles:

Anthony J. Bebbington (Great Britain), *Clark University:* "The Need for Peasant Participation: A Study of Strategies for Agricultural Extension and Technology Design as Means of Relieving Rural Poverty in Peru."

Dionisio C. Borda (Paraguay), *University of Massachusetts at Amherst:* "The Economic Growth and the Peasant Economy: The Paraguayan Case."

Howard B. Campbell (USA), *University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "Gender, Ethnicity, and Class in an Isthmus Zapotec Political Movement." (Mexico)

Thoric N. Cederstorm (USA), *University of Arizona:* "The Multidimensional Functions of Migrant Remittances in Two Communities of the Mixteca Baja of Puebla, Mexico."

Bruce W. Ferguson (USA), *University of California at Los Angeles:* "Small City Decentralization in Brazil."

Paul H. Gelles (USA), *Harvard University:* "The Ideology and Social Organization of Irrigation in the Andes: The Santa Eulalia and Colco Valleys Compared." (Peru)

Catharine L. Good (USA), *Johns Hopkins University:* "Crafts, Commerce, and Cultural Identity: A Case Study of Indigenous Economic Enterprises in Mexico."

Edith Y. Guiget (Argentina), *University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "Vertical Coordination in the Cooperative Marketing of Grain in Santa Fe, Argentina."

David S. Parker (USA), *Stanford University:* "A Social and Political History of the Peruvian *Empleado*: 1920-1980."

Anthony W. Pereira (USA), *Harvard University:* "Regime Change and the Rural Unions of Pernambuco, Brazil, 1945-1986."

Mauricio Salguero-Navarro (Colombia), *University of California at Los Angeles:* "The Political Economy of Survival and Collective Self-Empowerment: A Case Study in the Ubate Area, Colombia."

Alicia E. Silvia (Colombia), *University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "The Colombian Flower Industry."

Marion L. Stanford (USA), *University of Florida:* "Export Agriculture and Socio-Economic Change in Michoacán, Mexico."

Eileen A. Van Schaik (USA), *University of Kentucky:* "Women as Primary Health Care Workers in Jamaica."

Keith A. vom Eigen (USA), *Yale University and Columbia University:* "A Comparative Study of Clinical Interactions of Folk Healers and Physicians in Jamaica."

David Wilk (Mexico), *University of California at Berkeley:* "Coping with Environmental Stress in the Connurbated Areas of Mexico City: The Role of Local Governments and Community Participation in Land Use and Environmental Planning."

Elayne L. Zorn (USA), *Cornell University:* "Economies and Signs: The Textile System in Andean Bolivia."

Review Committee Members

Thomas Carroll, *George Washington University.*

Martin Diskin, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara, *El Colegio de México.*

Carmelo Mesa-Lago, *University of Pittsburgh.*

Rose Spalding, *DePaul University.*

Julie Sutphen, *Inter-American Foundation.*

Lee Tavis, *University of Notre Dame.*

Anne Ternes, *Inter-American Foundation.*

Master's Fellowship Program

Fellows with home countries, U.S. universities and master's paper titles:

Marion K. Anderson (USA), *University of California at Berkeley:* "Determining the Importance of Wild Plant Resources in Peasant Agriculture in the Mantaro Valley of Peru."

Mark D. Camara (USA), *Duke University:* "Conch Mariculture: A Potential Solution to the Decline of an Important Subsistence Fishery in the Caribbean." (Turks and Caicos)

Roger A. Clapp (USA), *University of California at Berkeley:* "The Social Effects of Contract Farming in Peru."

Cecilia de Mello e Souza Meth (Brazil), *University of California at Berkeley:* "Migrant Women's Motivations in Grassroots Development in Brazil."

Walter de Oliveira, M.D. (Brazil), *University of Minnesota:* "Health Problems Among the Young Population in São Paulo." (Brazil)

Beth O. Floyd (USA), *Cornell University:* "Agroforestry in the Dominican Republic: Possibilities of Rapid Improvement through Local Organizations."

Publications and Videos

Michael A. Major (USA), *University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "Small Farmer Organizations as Intermediaries for Fuelwood Technology Adoption in a Rural Costa Rican Community."
Daniel C. Mountjoy (USA), *Stanford University:* "The Return to Farm Activities in Zinacantán, Mexico."
Irma O. Otzoy (Guatemala), *University of Iowa:* "Identity and Educational Development among Mayan Women." (Guatemala)
Wendy E. Prentice (USA), *University of California at San Diego:* "Poverty and the Feminization of Labor: The Macro and Micro Gender Implications of the Internationalization of Production in the Electronics Industry of Tierra del Fuego." (Argentina)
Michele S. Silbert (USA), *University of Arizona:* "Production of Livestock Feed from Mesquite Pods: An Economic Development Alternative in Mexico's Drylands."
Ruth Vichules (USA), *Arizona State University:* "Palmadas: Mexican Girls' Handclapping Songs."

Review Committee Members

Benjamin Orlove, *University of California at Davis.*
Thomas Skidmore, *University of Wisconsin at Madison.*
Jan Van Orman, *Inter-American Foundation.* ■

Periodic Publications

Grassroots Development. Reports on the experience of IAF grantees in the field and analyzes development issues of concern to the Foundation. Published three times a year in English, Spanish *(Desarrollo de Base)*, and Portuguese *(Desenvolvimento de Base).*

Inter-American Foundation Annual Report. Reports on the Foundation's activities each year. Published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Books about Groups Supported by the Inter-American Foundation

Direct to the Poor, Sheldon Annis. An anthology of articles excerpted from *Grassroots Development* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 1988).

Development and Dignity, Patrick Breslin. A study of the Foundation's 15-year history from the point of view of Latin American and Caribbean observers and grantees (IAF, 1987).

Hopeful Openings, Sally Yudelman. A study of five Latin American women's organizations (Kumarian Press, 1987). Spanish version: *Una Apertura a la Esperanza* (IAF, 1988).

Grassroots Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Oral Histories of Social Change, Robert Wasserstrom. Oral histories of seven IAF-supported organizations (Praeger Publishers, 1985).

Getting Ahead Collectively: Grassroots Experiences in Latin America, Albert O. Hirschman. An eyewitness account and comparative analysis of 45 IAF-funded projects in six Latin American countries (Pergamon Press, 1984). Spanish version: *El Avance en la Colectividad* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1986). Portuguese version: *O Progresso em Coletividade* (IAF, 1987).

Monographs and Special Papers

Business in Development: A Workable Partnership, Martin Diskin, Steven E. Sanderson, and William C. Thiesenhusen. An examination of the operations and impact of the Mexican Rural Development Foundation (FMDR). (1987)

Inter-American Foundation Directory of Fellows: 1974-1986. Information on the 402 recipients of Foundation fellowships for field research in Latin America and the Caribbean, and for graduate study in the United States. (1987)

Urban Informal Sector and Small-Scale Enterprise, Bishwapriya Sanyal and Cynthia Ferrin. An exploration of how the informal sector and "microentrepreneurial activity" intersect. (1986)

The Inter-American Foundation in the Dominican Republic: A Decade of Support for Local Development Organizations, Robert W. Mashek and Stephen G. Vetter. A review of the Foundation's grant making in the Dominican Republic from 1972 to 1982 (bilingual edition, with photos). (1983)

What to Think About Cooperatives: A Guide from Bolivia, Judith Tendler in collaboration with Kevin Healy and Carol Michaels O'Laughlin. A comparative analysis of four networks of Bolivian peasant associations that challenges conventional thinking on cooperatives. (1983)

In Support of Women: Ten Years of Funding by the Inter-American Foundation, Ann Hartfiel. An overview of grants that have benefited low-income women. (1982)

A Review of the Inter-American Foundation's Support for Health Activities, Sandra L. Huffman. An overview of grants for projects in community health and health education. (1981)

Bottom-up Development in Haiti, Robert Maguire. A report on underdevelopment in Haiti and the work of one "facilitator organization" that the Foundation has supported (bilingual edition). (1981) *Currently out of print.*

Fitting the Foundation Style: The Case of Rural Credit, Judith Tendler. A discussion of the Foundation's operating style as it affects support for rural credit. (1981)

The Inter-American Foundation in the Making, Robert W. Mashek. An account of the establishment of the Foundation and its first months of operations. (1981)

In Partnership with People: An Alternative Development Strategy, Eugene J. Meehan. Interviews, field visits, project case studies, and discussions with staff that describe the IAF's approach to development. (1978)

They Know How . . . A synopsis of insights gained from IAF experience in supporting the initiatives of Latin American and Caribbean organizations during the agency's first five years of operation. Spanish version: *Ellos Saben Como.* (1976)

First Steps, Bennett Schiff. A description of the first three years of the IAF. (1974)

Videos

The Women's Construction Collective of Jamaica (13 minutes). The story of 10 unemployed young women selected from the ghettos of Kingston and trained in the construction trades (1986).

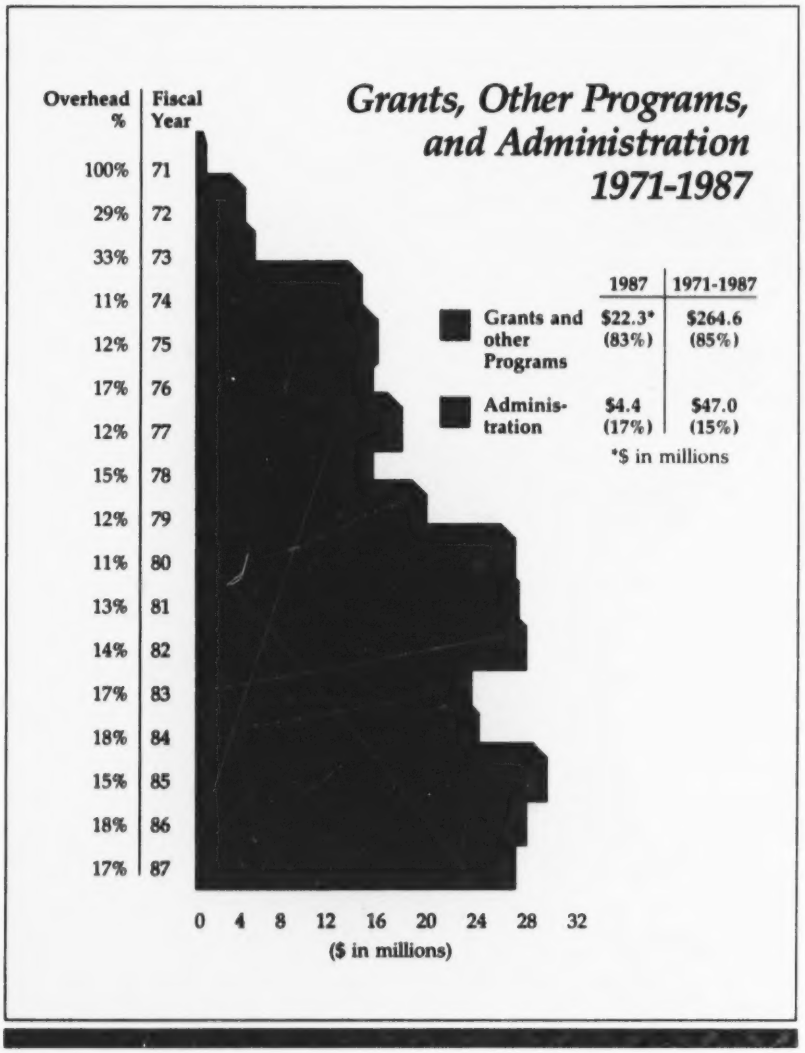
A Cooperative Without Borders: The First Step (21 minutes). Depicts the struggle for survival of a group of Mexican migrant workers and their hope for the future. The cooperative's peasant members are working with U.S. citrus growers and funding organizations to improve economic conditions in rural Mexico as an alternative to migration (1987). Spanish version: *Cooperativa Sin Fronteras: El Primer Paso.*

To receive *Grassroots Development* and the *Annual Report* regularly, write to ask that your name be placed on the IAF mailing list. Other IAF publications and videos are available upon request, with the exception of *Direct to the Poor* (contact Lynne Rienner Publishers), *Development and Dignity* (contact Westview Press), and *Hopeful Openings* (contact Kumarian Press).

Financial and Statistical Information

Funds Available to the Foundation

The United States Congress annually appropriates funds for use by the Foundation pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. These funds make up over fifty-five percent of the Foundation's annual budget. The Foundation's other funding source is the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. The Fund consists of the repayments of loans originally made by the United States Government under the Alliance for Progress to various Latin American and Caribbean governments and institutions. The Foundation has access to the Fund pursuant to legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1973.



Congressional Appropriations
Congressional appropriations are used for both program and administrative expenses. Congress appropriates money annually for a fiscal year that runs from October 1 through September 30.

FY 1970-1978	$50.0 million
FY 1979	$10.0 million
FY 1980	$12.6 million
FY 1981	$15.8 million
FY 1982	$12.0 million
FY 1983	$14.0 million
FY 1984	$13.0 million
FY 1985	$12.0 million
FY 1986	$11.5 million
FY 1987	$11.8 million
FY 1988	$13.0 million

Social Progress Trust Fund
Social Progress Trust Fund resources are used for program expenses. The funds are available to the national currencies of 18 countries in which the Foundation supports projects; in each case the currency is used only for the benefit of the country of origin. Funds are used to finance activities in agriculture, education and training, health, housing, land use, small business, and technical assistance.

1974-1976	$31.0 million
1977-1979	$48.0 million
1980-1982	$48.0 million
1983-1985	$48.0 million
1986-1988	$48.6 million

Cumulative Grants by Country—1972-1987

	Amount* ($ in thousands)	Grants
Office for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	$34,395	298
Argentina (pop. 31,501)**	12,809	131
Paraguay (pop. 3,927)	10,754	82
Uruguay (pop. 2,960)	10,832	85
Office for Bolivia and Chile	$47,323	334
Bolivia (pop. 6,794)	15,437	148
Chile (pop. 12,495)	31,886	186
Office for Brazil (pop. 141,379)	$14,852	224
Office for the Caribbean	$30,891	423
Anguilla (pop. 7)	3	1
Antigua and Barbuda (pop. 79)	402	6
Bahamas (pop. 230)	144	7
Barbados (pop. 252)	793	9
Dominica (pop. 83)	1,982	69
Dominican Republic (pop. 6,742)	10,454	105
Grenada (pop. 95)	258	14
Guyana (pop. 825)	273	6
Haiti (pop. 5,501)	6,998	74
Jamaica (pop. 2,376)	2,694	44
Montserrat (pop. 12)	3	1
Netherlands Antilles (pop. 249)	126	2
St. Kitts and Nevis (pop. 45)	517	6
St. Lucia (pop. 130)	209	6
St. Vincent (pop. 110)	587	10
Suriname (pop. 402)	347	3
Trinidad and Tobago (pop. 1,199)	484	9
Turks and Caicos (pop. 9)	9	2
Caribbean Regional	4,608	49

	Amount* ($ in thousands)	Grants
Office for Central America	$39,894	450
Belize (pop. 166)	1,593	48
Costa Rica (pop. 2,657)	8,583	134
Guatemala (pop. 8,434)	7,338	74
Honduras (pop. 4,664)	8,017	70
Nicaragua (pop. 3,499)	6,721	46
Panama (pop. 2,275)	7,642	78
Office for Colombia and Venezuela	$25,928	221
Colombia (pop. 29,610)	22,918	191
Venezuela (pop. 18,491)	3,010	30
Office for Mexico and El Salvador	$21,741	212
Mexico (pop. 81,771)	17,002	177
El Salvador (pop. 4,915)	4,739	35
Office for Peru and Ecuador	$29,881	248
Peru (pop. 20,733)	21,304	156
Ecuador (pop. 9,924)	8,577	92
Latin America Regional	$5,201	102
TOTAL	$250,106	2,512

*Includes grants and supplements to them.

**Population in thousands. Sources: *Inter-American Development Bank 1987 Annual Report, The 1987 Caribbean Handbook*

Mitchell Denburg

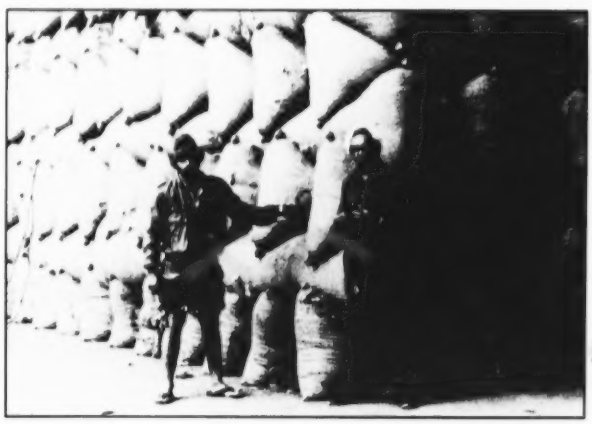
At work around the hemisphere. **Left to right:** *A young shoemaker in Dominica; baking bread in rural Mexico; workers stand beside bales of wool in a cooperatively-managed processing plant in Montevideo, Uruguay.*

Grants by Country—1987

	Amount* ($ in thousands)	New Grants	Grant Supplements
Office for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	$ 3,564	34	22
Argentina	2,420	20	10
Paraguay	640	6	8
Uruguay	504	8	4
Office for Bolivia and Chile	$ 1,957	25	20
Bolivia	863	9	15
Chile	1,094	16	5
Office for Brazil	$ 1,941	17	5
Office for the Caribbean	$ 2,940	41	17
Antigua and Barbuda	36	1	—
Dominica	101	3	—
Dominican Republic	567	19	11
Grenada	146	4	—
Haiti	1,697	12	3
Jamaica	66	—	2
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	—	1
St. Vincent	13	1	—
Caribbean Regional	265	1	—
Office for Central America	$ 3,404	48	22
Belize	244	5	2
Costa Rica	610	12	9
Guatemala	1,116	12	4
Honduras	558	12	3
Panama	876	7	4
Office for Colombia and Venezuela	$ 1,593	18	9
Colombia	937	12	7
Venezuela	656	6	2
Office for Mexico and El Salvador	$ 1,752	28	2
Mexico	947	15	2
El Salvador	805	13	—
Office for Peru and Ecuador	$ 2,281	20	15
Peru	1,012	9	7
Ecuador	1,269	11	8
Latin America Regional	$ 121	3	—
TOTAL	$19,553	234	112

*Includes grants and supplements to them.

Mitchell Denburg



Kathryn Shaw

Applying for a Grant

The Foundation selects projects for support from the large number of proposals it receives. Responding to proposals from nongovernmental Latin American and Caribbean organizations, the Foundation complements local resources for self-help programs and projects that benefit and actively involve people of low incomes and few opportunities. Project activities should be sustainable beyond the period of the Foundation's grant and offer promise for demonstration, expansion, or replication in other settings.

The Foundation has no standard application form for its grants, but requires that the following information be provided with proposals:

- a description of the organization that would carry out the program, including its history and current activities, structure and staff, sources of financing, and relations with other institutions;
- the background of the project proposal, including its origins and objectives, and the significance of the problems it would help solve;
- a description of the activities of the project, the way in which they will be carried out, their timing, and the expected beneficiaries of the project; and
- the budget for the project, including the amount requested from the Foundation and funds available from the organization itself and from other sources.

Once the Foundation receives a proposal, it normally takes about three months to reach a decision on the suitability of the project for support. Once a project is approved, the Foundation enters into a formal agreement with the prospective grantee that confirms the activities to be conducted and the financial and administrative procedures to be followed. The Foundation requires financial and narrative reports on project activities every six months. In most cases, it also requires (and pays for) periodic audits by a local auditing firm. Often, evaluations will be arranged, and a Foundation representative will make an on-site visit no less than once a year.

Organizations interested in submitting a proposal for Foundation funding can obtain an initial reaction to their project by sending a brief letter of inquiry outlining the project's purposes, the means proposed for achieving them, and the amount of financial support required. All proposals and inquiries should be sent to:

Inter-American Foundation
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209 U.S.A.

Robin Bowman

At a meeting in Chipina, Bolivia, representatives from the Centro Casa de Saber y Educación Popular "Yariquan Ayni UTA" discuss training programs in basic health care, nutrition, agriculture, and handicrafts that will benefit the community.

Inter-American Foundation

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